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Justice

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union  
(ILGWU)

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1-1-1936

## Justice (Vol. 18, Iss. 1)

International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU)

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## Justice (Vol. 18, Iss. 1)

### Keywords

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, ILGWU, labor unions, clothing workers, textile workers, garment workers, garment industry, New York, United States

### Comments

*Justice* was the official publication of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union ILGWU from 1919 to 1995. Editions of *Justice* were published in English, Italian, Spanish, and Yiddish. When compared side by side, the content of some of these different editions of *Justice* shows significant differences. This is the English-language edition of *Justice*.

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# JUSTICE

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JAN 2 1936

Official Publication of The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

Vol. XVIII, No. 1.

Jersey City, N. J., January 1, 1936

Price 10 Cents

## ILGWU Asks Laws To Arrest Industrial Desertion by Bosses

**President Dubinsky Suggests to Comptroller City-Wide Parley Against "Runaway" Firms.**

Emphasizing the point that the removal of factories and industrial plants from New York City to other cities at an accelerated pace is "driving thousands of workers in the metropolitan area jobless and idling and dependent on relief and an added burden to the taxpayers at large," President David Dubinsky of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in a letter addressed to Comptroller Frank J. Taylor on December 17, suggested the summoning of a conference of all interested groups and organizations in New York City to study and legislate and other effective ways and means to curb the practice of industrial desertion on the part of employers who make New York their chief merchandising and profit-making center.

### Consent and Research

The communication to Comptroller Taylor, President Dubinsky stated, was prompted by a press announcement made the previous day that the comptroller's office had started an investigation to ascertain the extent of recent removal

of industries from New York City and the reasons for such removal. As far as he was able to ascertain, President Dubinsky further advised, these removals are not caused by the lack of industrial housing in New York but by a determination on the part of employers "of a certain type to seek a reservoir of cheap labor outside of New York."

The letter to the comptroller in full follows:

December 17, 1935  
Dear Mr. Comptroller:  
I am in hearty accord with your efforts to halt removal of industrial plants from New York to other localities. I also am in agreement.

(Continued on page 2)

## St. Louis Silk Dress Pact Nears Completion

**Only Union Firms Will Be Recognized, Board Insists**

From St. Louis—Information reaches us, it was reported, that the agreement between the St. Louis Joint Board and the Silk Dress Manufacturers' Association has practically been reached save for one essential point.

The Association, namely, insists that the firm of Lang & Cohen, appear on the list of signatories as member. The Union, however, strenuously objects to this as the Lang & Cohen firm has for the past two years fought hard to keep union affiliation out of its factory. Unless the stip of that firm is unqualified, the Joint Board of St. Louis will not sign a contract with the Association; it is declared.

## Chairman's Decree In Cloak Dispute Ends Wage Discord

**Joint Board's Victory Starts Brisk Settling of Cloak Body Prices As Spring Season Begins.**

What threatened to be a serious block to price settlements in the New York cloak market, with a consequent delay of the Spring work season, was dissolved by a decision rendered by Imperial Chairman Sol A. Rosenblatt, on December 22, after an all-day hearing, in which the side of the Cloak Joint Board was argued by General Manager Theodore Nagler, while Samuel Kirsh, director of the Industrial Council of Coat, Suit and Skirt Manufactur-

ers, Inc., presented the side of the employers.

After Manager Nagler refused the week prior to take part in a meeting at which Dr. Hone's report pertaining to cloak body prices was to be taken up on grounds already explained in "Justice," and after the Cloak Joint Board, with the same consistency, had ignored a supplementary report issued by Dr. Stone which contained explicit directions for body settlements at lower rates, the question came up, upon complaint by the Industrial Council, before Chairman Rosenblatt. The latter brought the case in an end, declaring Dr. Hone's demand to be merely a "ruse" which

(Continued on Page 7)

## WILL HE CROSS IT THIS YEAR?



## Buffalo Union Group Uses Radio Broadcasts

ILGWU advance work in Buffalo, among local cotton dress-makers, is already beginning to show tangible results.

The local group, under the leadership of Miss Penetta, vice-president and national organizer of the ILGWU, is attempting to reach the girls in their shops and in their homes through educational contacts. Miss Penetta has launched a system of daily circulars. A leaflet each day in a different style is being issued to the girls and distributed in front of the shops and also mailed to the workers' homes. These leaflets, bright and neatly illustrated, are about straight from the shoulder—union messages, mixing no words in making a plea for union affiliation. Besides leaflets, Miss Penetta has organized a weekly broadcast each Friday over station WEDR, between 6:30 and 6:45, and these radio programs have caught on rapidly and have become quite popular among Buffalo workers.

The local organization expects to invite the women's manufacturers of Buffalo to confer in the near future about introducing standard union conditions in their shops.

Keep your eyes on Buffalo—g your many disage are expected from that city in the near future.

# ILGWU Stresses Laws to Curb In- dustrial Desertion

(Continued from Page 1)

ment with you that it is essential to ascertain the extent of such flight of industry from New York and the chief reasons for it.

## Creeping Artificial Labor Force

"My interest in this problem is accentuated by the fact that I represent an organization with a membership of 120,000 in New York City of workers employed in the women's garment industry which has suffered, perhaps to a larger degree than any other industry from this exodus to other localities. Within the past few years literally hundreds of women's garment factories of all branches have left this city, leaving thousands of workers, who had been associated with that industry, all their lives, jobless and added dependent on relief and an added burden to the taxpayers at large. These runaway firms, it is common knowledge, depend chiefly on New York as a consuming and distribution center for their product, yet they do not hesitate to discard every sense of obligation to this city and to its citizens by artificially creating new centers of labor in industries which already suffer from a surplus of experienced workers and which cannot possibly absorb such new labor masses for legitimate production needs."

This removal was caused, as far as we are able to ascertain, not by a lack of industrial housing—New York offers reasonably priced factory space second to none in the country—but by a discrimination on the part of employers of a certain type to escape trade union work conditions and to seek a reservoir of cheap labor outside of New York. This cheap labor element, more than often turns out to be a delusion as it invariably is incompetent labor, fit only for low-bracket merchandise, judged by competitive standards.

By way of illustration, may I offer the fact that since 1925 there have been 250 dress factories employing about 30,000 people, that have been established in nearby Connecticut, New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania towns, most of them supplying production to New York City dress firms and virtually established by these jobbers with the predominant motive of undercutting New York competitors on the basis of sharply reduced labor costs. Fortunately, our District has by this time converted this former non-union territory into a well organized union sector and has thereby practically cancelled the former cheap labor factor as an incentive item to dress manufacturing between this out-of-town market and New York City proper. Today, the trend of the flight of the women's garment shops from New York has therefore changed from New Jersey and Connecticut to Pennsylvania, Maryland and other States. Our organization, however, has recently set in motion a network of organizing machinery ex-

tending to these new havens for runaway former New York industrial establishments, which might, within a reasonable time, remove the exodus labor item as an incentive for moving to new territory.

I cite these facts, derived from my own experience, Mr. Comptroller, in order to present to you some of the formidable difficulties with which all civic groups in New York City, desiring to halt the flight of employees in quest of cheap labor from New York to other localities, might be confronted with. Nevertheless, I repeat, I am heartily in accord with bringing out all facts bearing on this increasing phenomenon, the "running away" of manufacture and industry from New York City, before the public. May I suggest, Mr. Comptroller, that in the face of this admittedly dangerous situation, you summon a conference of all interested groups and organizations in New York City to consider legislation and other effective ways and means to curb the practice of industrial desertion on the part of employers who make New York their chief merchandising and profit-making center.

I wish to assure you that you and our group ready to cooperate with you and with all other constructively minded factors in this city in reaching some common ground that would arrest this unwholesome tendency of draining metropolitan New York of legitimate industry and business.

Cordially yours,

DAVID DUBINSKY.

# Springfield, Mass., Draws ILGWU Interest

The movement to organize the dress and undergarment workers in Springfield, Mass. factories, has assumed practical shape with the arrival early this month of ILGWU organizers Al Deaser, Mary Gordon Thompson and David Gindoff in that city.

The girls working in the garment shops in Springfield are notoriously underpaid and overworked. Demand for higher wages has been met in recent months by threats on the part of employers to move out of town. Work conditions, in fact, have become so bad that the Central Labor Union of Springfield appointed a committee, of which J. Raymond Britton is chairman, to call on James T. McCarthy, Commissioner of Labor and Industries of Massachusetts, to lay before him charges of gross violations of labor and factory laws in connection with garment making in Springfield. McCarthy has promised to help in this direction.

# Chairman's Decree in Cloak Dispute. Ends Wage Discord

(Continued from Page 1)

imposed no obligation on anyone and an incomplete study at that. Mr. Rosenblatt's decision follows in full:

Dec. 18, 1935

This case—No. 1264—arises on complaint of a member of the Industrial Council that the Union has declined to attend a meeting called for the purpose of settling rates in accordance with a certain pronouncement of the Labor Director dated November 26, 1935.

After hearing Mr. Samuel Klein for the Industrial Council and Mr. Jeddore Nagler for the Union, and all of the facts having been added:

It is extremely unfortunate that the question of interpretation of Paragraph Eleventh, read together with the other paragraphs of the collective agreement between the Industrial Council and the Union, were not brought by some proceeding or by some application on the part of one of the parties, as requested by the Director of the Labor Bureau, to the Imperial Chairman prior to this time.

Paragraph Eleventh of the collective agreement provides for the establishment of a Labor Bureau by the parties to the respective collective agreements in the Coat and Suit Industry under the supervision of a Labor Director, to ascertain and pronounce as speedily as can conveniently be done, full and comprehensive classifications of standard types and grades of garments, etc."

The duty of ascertainment and pronouncement by the terms of Paragraph Eleventh devolves upon the Labor Bureau.

Paragraph Eleventh provides that pending the ascertainment by the Labor Bureau of the classification of work and piece rates, the Managers of the respective Associations and of the Union shall determine such classifications and rates and if there is a disagreement, such disagreement shall be submitted to the Labor Director.

I believe it is clear from all of the facts and circumstances disclosed at this hearing, that the function of the Labor Director was to engage in an investigation and to make a study. This finding is based upon the testimony of all the interested parties and from the writings of the Labor Director himself. There is a difference of factual statement before me as to just what the Labor Director did by way of ascertainment, but there is this much which is very clear, and that is that the Labor Director, super-

vision of the Labor Bureau, did not collect all of the possible data which might have been ascertained, because, as he himself has reported, the two and a half month period of his activity rendered that impossible.

This additional fact is added, to wit, that when his writing of November 26, 1935 was presented to the Managers, the specific statement was contained therein from the Labor Director, reading as follows:

"It should be understood that the time study reports as shown in Table 26 are not in the nature of rates recommended by me."

They are submitted here in accord with my understanding with the Managers of the Association and the Union as part of the factual material which is to serve as a basis for discussion by the interested parties."

That discussion by the interested parties, according to the testimony, has never taken place and the parties apparently have not mutually met at any time or place for the purpose of discussing the nature of the rates.

The governing body of the Labor Bureau, charged with the ascertainment of the facts, the constitution of the Managers of the respective Associations and of the Union. The Labor Director in this connection supervises such activities.

It is important to know that Paragraph Eleventh of the agreement provides that "when thus ascertained and pronounced, such classifications and rates shall apply to all employers with whom the Union is in contractual relation in the industry."

In view of the language used by the Labor Director himself, I submit that the classifications and rates were never definitely ascertained as required by Paragraph Eleventh of the agreement. Now can I find that the Managers of the Associations and of the Union, acting together, have ever come to any pending the ascertainment by the Labor Bureau to determine such classifications and rates?

I find that the procedure used was not correct in accordance with the provisions of the collective agreement, and that therefore the so-called report of November 18, 1935 and decision of November 30, 1935, constitute no more than a study, and together constitute a document on file in the records of the Labor Bureau; that they do not constitute the ascertainment and pronouncement required under Paragraph Eleventh of the collective agreement.

It is very obvious from the exten-

sive hearings today that there are numerous immediate problems in connection with the ascertainment of classifications of work and piece rates and other matters in connection therewith which require solution, and I therefore further determine that the Managers of the respective Associations and of the Union should meet at an early date as possible for the purpose of settling these numerous, immediate and important problems in the light of their knowledge and experience within the industry.

SOI, A. ROSENBLATT.

Imperial Chairman,

## Dr. Stone Explains

Editor of Justice:

In the interest of fair play, allow me to make a brief statement as to the recent unfortunate misunderstanding growing out of my report on the piece-rate system in the Cloak and Suit Industry.

"Justice" of December 15, carries the following heading: "Cloak Board Will Resist Piece Cutting by Stone Villafraña."

May I say that I never issued any ultimatum? The true facts are, as follows:

Although the Managers of the Employers' Association and of the Joint Board at a meeting held November 18, 1935, did make certain recommendations in my report, I was anxious to avoid making any definite recommendations as to piece-rates, until the Union would have a chance to present its side, that I refrained from making any recommendations on piece-rates, although I made a number of recommendations on other matters. This will be seen from the following table:

It should be understood that the (linearity rates as shown in Table 26 are not in the nature of rates recommended by me. The rates are purely arithmetical products of multiplying time by official hourly rates. They are submitted here in accordance with my understanding with the Managers of the Associations and the Union, as part of the factual material which is to serve as a basis for discussion by the interested parties, before I form a final conclusion as to whether the present rates should be revised, and if so, what the new piece-rates should be.

I expect that after the submission of my report the Union and the employers would make their comments on the figures submitted, and that after that, the two sides would get together to negotiate and reach a settlement. It was my hope that I would be acting as an impartial party.

When General Manager Nagler refused to appear at the hearings, I sent word to him that if he would appear the next day to question my jurisdiction, I would refer the case immediately to the Imperial Chairman. Unfortunately he refused to do so. I then asked the Association Managers to refer the case to the Imperial Chairman. Their answer was that the only way it could be done was by my issuing a new scale of piece-rates, which they knew the Union would reject, and then bring a test case before the Chairman. Thus, through Mr. Nagler's refusal to take the case to the Chairman, I was forced to "pronounce" new rates based on "time consumed" as required under Article 11 of the Agreement, and which the heading in "Justice" called an ultimatum.

In his decision the Imperial Chairman expressed regret that neither side followed my suggestion to submit the case to him in advance which would have saved all the embarrassment to me and satisfaction to all concerned.

N. L. STONE

## Ready To Defend Work Hours

## JUSTICE

A Labor Magazine  
Published by the  
International Labor Council Workers' Union

Office of Publication:  
79 Montgomery St., Second Ave., N. Y.  
General Office:  
4 West 101, Street, New York, N. Y.  
Tel. CH-104 2-2110

DAVID DUBINSKY, President  
and General Secretary-Treasurer  
MAX D. DAVISON, Editor

Subscription price, paid in advance,  
\$1.00 per year

Entered as Second Class matter, Aug. 7, 1934, Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of Aug. 31, 1911. Accepted for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on August 25, 1935.  
Vol. XVIII, No. 1, Jan. 1, 1936

Manager Snyder, of Corset and Brassiere Workers, Local 32, Delivering Message to Workers at Packed Meeting in Webster Hall, Where Pledge is Given to Uphold Union Work Terms.



**Montreal City  
Will Celebrate  
25th Anniversary**

On Saturday, January 18, the Montreal Joint Council, Max Kayser, secretary, will celebrate the 25th Anniversary of the two oldest Lodges in Montreal: Quatre Vents, 1284 St. Jean and Preservé Union Local 41, 1011 St.

During those 25 years, the union in Montreal had gone through all the vicissitudes of boom and bust, and down. But last night, at 8 1/2 o'clock, to the strains of the national anthem, the union hall of the Local 216 Ontario Street was reborn and was considered one of the youngest in Canada. The two Local 216s of the Montreal Joint Council, feeling proud of the fact that they were able to retain their charter for a quarter of a century, have decided to celebrate the occasion at a ball that will take place February 19 at the Auditorium Hall, 216 Ontario Street.

"We invite all the friends of the Union to join us in this jubilee," Brother Kayser stated, "and we also invite all the friends of the International to participate in the celebration through members in a special journal that will be printed for this occasion."

The Montreal Clockmakers are working hard and are enthusiastic about the celebration. J. J. Freedman is chairman of the Committee on Arrangements.

### Athletics and Recreation in Montreal

Inspired by the encouraging reports of physical and mental activities among international detainees in various centres, the authorities of Cutlers' Local 19, of Montreal, have formed an athletic group which is well on the way towards achieving very gratifying results in the near future.

We have established a basketball club that is frequently attended by a good number of youngsters. Bowling, which has also been formed and we are engaged in competitive games with various Montreal leagues. These youngsters respond to their various activities with growing interest and enthusiasm. We are also sponsoring a basketball team and a judo club. We are also sponsoring a basketball team and a judo club. We are also sponsoring a basketball team and a judo club.

formed an orchestra, and

## A Young Soccer Team That Tied Local 10 Vets



Manager Max Cohen Evidently Is Proud of His "60" Outfit—Listen to Him and He Will Tell You in Confidence That He Has Got a Champ Bunch in Tow.

though a modest beginning, holds promise of developing into a recreational asset for our organization.

Our International is stimulating the broad development of a wide range of productive activity on the part of its members. We're realizing that the more educated, developed and cultured our members will be, the more successful will be our struggle for a better livelihood within the ranks of our Union. And it is with this end in view that we intend to devote our energies in such constructive channels as will best enable us, as a unit, to contribute our share to the continuous growth of our mighty International.

The Working-Class Has Been In  
The Habit of Importing Its  
Thinking. That's a Bad Habit.  
It Must Learn to Do Its Own.  
**JOIN YOUR CLASSES!**

## Batavia Local Thanks ILGWU

In a letter addressed to President Duhinsky, Slater Irene Vincent, secretary of Local 159, Hatters, IL, cloakmakers, conveys the sentiment of the Executive Board of the local as follows:

Dear President Dubinsky:

"At a meeting of the Executive Board of Local 189 ILGWU at Batavia, Ill., held on November 2, 1935, it was unanimously voted that you be sent a letter of sincere appreciation for your interest shown in our Local during the strike of the National Garment Co. of Batavia, Illinois, owned and operated by the Laman Bros. of Chicago, Ill.

"It was through this kind of cooperation and the effective leadership of Vice-President Mr. Morris Halls and the business agents, who were members of the Chicago Joint Board, namely Brothers Barkan and Rabinowitz, that the strike had a victorious ending for the organized workers here."

Reiter-Levin K. C.  
Cloak Shop in Strike

The recently formed cloak firm of Heller & Levin, Kansas City, Mo., decided not to enter into contract with the K. C. Joint Board but to tie up the "protection" sack with the notorious local company union, styled by the workers "Ladies' Garment Graft Association," a creature of the Ahner-Detective Agency of St. Louis.

The Joint Board, at once, declared the firm on strike and began actively to carry it out. The shop is tightly shut despite five joint arrests, fines and all kinds of interference with the picketers.

## "A Crime Against Humanity"

When the execution of Rudolph Claus, a German labor leader, who had returned to Germany to assist in the relief of Nazi victims was brought to the attention of David Dubinsky, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, he made the following comment:

"The murder of Radolph Clausen by Nazi executioners is another barbarity which typifies Fascist ruled Germany of today. This crime against humanity, like the hundreds of other crimes committed by Hitler and his henchmen against German labor, should serve to intensify the relief movement in America for the victims of the Hitler dictatorship and the mobilization of public opinion against rules by the hangman's noose and chopping block."

### "Unions and Regulation by Law"

At the Community Forum, 25 West 116th Street, on Sunday evening, January 5, at 8 o'clock sharp a symposium will be held on "SHALL LABOR UNIONS BE REGULATED BY LAW?"

Speakers will be: Mrs. Elmore M. Herrick, of the National Labor Relations Board; Elias Lieberman, counsel of the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union; Harold Roland Shapiro, professor of law and trade association counsel; and Murray T. Quirk, formerly editor of "Law and Labor."

### Dubinsky, Antonini and Pesotta Visit Toledo Cloak Makers

By Morris J. Cohen  
\* President, Local 67, Toledo, O.

Just as soon as it was announced that the General Executive Board meeting would be held in Cleveland, we took advantage of the rare opportunity offered us by the board meeting being held so close to Toledo and wrote a letter to President Dubinsky asking him that a committee of the G.E.B., including himself, address a meeting of our members.

Brother Dubinsky granted our request and just as soon as we found out from Vice-President Katovsky the Cleveland plans for the week of the G.E.B. meeting our board decided that president M. J. Cohen and vice-president M. Kaminsky go to Cleveland as a committee from the local to be present at the mass meeting which was held in Music Hall on Tuesday, December 2.

We remained in Cleveland till Wednesday evening, and we came back together with President Dabunsky and Vice Presidents Anagnost and Rose Posetta.

We arrived in Toledo just in time for the meeting. Although the weather was very bad the members turned out 100 per cent to meet our distinguished guests. The members enthusiastically applauded the speakers.

After the meeting, about 75 of our members and the honored guests gathered at the Kim Wah Low restaurant for supper and entertainment. We were very sorry that Brother Dabinsky was determined to leave Toledo before midnight and therefore did not have enough time to enjoy our hospitality the way our arrangement committee had planned.

The next day, December 3, all the officers and the entire executive board and some of the active members with their wives left Toledo on a chartered bus to attend the banquet arranged by the Cleveland Joint Board in honor of the General Executive Board. Our delegation, seated at four tables, was very much in evidence. After a very enjoyable evening, we left Cleveland at 2:30 A.M. with a feeling of closer contact between our members and the International officers and the Cleveland Joint Board and their officers, whose hospitality and friendliness we always enjoy.

### Paterson Members Have A Fine Event

On Saturday, December 21, 1935, Local 141 of Paterson, held its Second Annual Dance at Temple Emanuel, at which there were present a large number of members and their friends. Despite the cold weather those who came had a wonderful time dancing to the music of Duke Collins and his orchestra.

Among the guests present were Brother Norris Sacharoff, ex-organizer of the Local, who was tendered a gift given in appreciation of his untiring services in the Local's behalf. Presentation of the gift was made by Brother Harry Housels, present officer-in-charge of the Local. Cheering and applause greeted Brother Sacharoff when he announced his deep respect for the loyalty and untiring efforts of Brother Romildo (Chippy) Cerrato, chairman of the Executive Board.

The Arrangements Committee consisted of the following members of the Executive Board: Mollie Coughlin, Myrtle Giesen, Laura Nelson, Josephine Benedetto, and Romilda (Chippy) Cegutti. The remaining members of the Executive Board acted as hosts to make the dance as enjoyable and comfortable as possible for those who attended the dance last night.

### The Boro Parkers in Flush of Victory



Local 89 Boro Park Basketball Team With Manager John Egitto Which Triumphed Over Local 89 Williamsburgh by 16 to 8 On November 16, at Stuyvesant H. S.

# NEW YORK DRESS MAKERS SECTION

NEWS OF THE DRESS JOINT BOARD AND AFFILIATED LOCALS

## DRESS VANGUARD MASSES JAN. 8, MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE, - 5:30

**Will Tune Up Union Machinery For Any Eventuality As Negotiations Enter on Last 4 Weeks... Hochman and Other Union Leaders to Outline Situation... Key Committees To Be Appointed.**

As negotiations slip toward the zero hour marked by the expiration of the agreements at the close of this month, the Dressmaker Vanguard, composed of the active, fighting membership, will jam Manhattan Opera House, Wednesday, January 8, immediately after work to enlist as shock troops in the service of the Union and to compete for places on the key committees that will be the nerve centers of Dressmaker Mobilization.

Though a "negotiated peace" may proceed from the endless series of conferences already held and scheduled for the future, General Manager Hochman has set up as a prime principle of Union policy: "The Dressmakers must be prepared for any eventuality!" Before the close of this meeting, the "grand plan" for action, formulated by Brother Hochman in cooperation with the other leaders of the Union, will have been outlined in terms of the machinery necessary to gain the objectives of the organization in our wide-flung industry.

Members of committees appointed at the mass meeting will receive special instructions. Before the agreements expire, the fighting power of the Union will have been coordinated into a single weapon that will strike true and hard should circumstances created by the employers make it necessary to issue marching orders. Our disciplined membership, the admiration of the trade union world and the fear of our employers, stand ready for any call.

The mass meeting next week will face into one arsenal all the stores of power prepared by Local 10, 22, 66 and 88. Tried in the fire, the Joint Board's plan are the preparations made by the International "out-of-town" departments to draw in the fringes of the dress manufacturing territory. Managers Antinoli, Zingerman, Cohen and Perlmuter will deliver short addresses emphasizing the solidarity of the Joint Board and solidifying local lines in battle plans for the Joint objectives.

### All Local Will Coordinate Action

Among those present at the meeting will be all building chairman and UDC members, the importance of whose work in Union plans for the future was emphasized by "Big 88" to maintain intimate contact with its vast membership. The "squad leaders" and their groups, already pledged to the service of the Joint Board, will be on hand for further instructions. Members from "10" and "66," made thoroughly acquainted with their coming duties by local mass meetings, are planning to report in a body.

In commenting on the coming mass meeting, General Manager Hochman said: "Our preparations for any eventuality must parallel the progress of negotiations. We are a large Union. To be efficient in machinery must be tuned to

### Italian Dressmakers Organize Defence Squads

**Over 600 Answer First Call-Antinoli Outlines Duties of Groups**

The proposal to organize a sort of defence corps of Italian dressmakers, born in the mind of Local 88's "chief," First Vice-President Litali Antinoli, has already met with immediate success. In less than a week, more than 600 kindred enthusiastic young men and women enlisted in this corps at a meeting called on this occasion.

At this meeting, which took place at the Delano Hotel on Saturday, December 21, Antinoli outlined the purposes of this new group, which will be known officially as the Italian Union Defenders' Committee. "We need 'vanguard groups,'" he said, "for various union activities in peace-time as well as in time of strikes. We also need defence groups against various enemies, above all the Fascists, who are trying to disrupt our unity. Each Italian business agent or organizer will have under his control and responsibility a squad of at least ten members. Each member of these squads will receive an identification button, and his foremost duty will be to answer promptly and willingly every call for mobilization."

The last wheel and cog. It must be ready to go at the touch of the self starter. Should conferences prove disappointing because employers fail to display a constructive attitude, the dressmakers will be ready to gain their objectives through the disciplined power of the Union. We have made our demands known; we will get them for the protection of the workers; we will either get them through negotiation or we will get them through the exercise of the machinery that will be set up at this meeting - but get them we will.

**PLAY, DANCE, SING, ACT AND STUDY WITH THE UNION**  
Join Your Classes

### SADIE--A Presser



Sadie, born in North Carolina and blessed with all the solemn guarantees of the august Constitution of the United States of America, is made a stranger in her own country by race prejudice. She may be a step-citizen of the land of her birth but she is a full citizen of the ILGWU and our Dressmakers Union. Side by side with 22 nationalities she works in peace with her wages and standards fixed by the Union standards for her craft and not by the color of her skin. The monstrous prejudices of race, color and creed are poisoning millions of people today. But our Union holds its banner high and the time is not far distant when the world will follow its ideals to a cleaner, sweeter day.

### Current Events

#### Forum Popular

Discussions around the popularity of an experimental series of three lectures late in November and early in December, the Educational Department of Local 22 announced the contribution of the Current Events Forum in January. Tickets may be obtained without charge in Room 312, 232 West 60th Street.

The lectures thus far scheduled for January follow:

January 8, Jay Lovestone, just returned from an extended tour of Europe, "Fascist Germany and Austria From the Inside."

January 16, Francis J. Henen, member of the editorial board of "Race," "Race and Class in Modern Society."

January 23, Herbert Zamo, member editorial board "Socialist Call," "Recent Developments in World Socialism."

All lectures will be given in the Joint Board Council Chamber at 6 P.M. Minnie Rubenstein is private chairman of the series.

### WRISTWATCH TO JACOBS

Workers of the BARBERY BROS., 1575 Broadway, have announced the presentation of a wrist watch to their Shop Chairman, Paul Jacobs, in recognition of his untiring attention to duty and protection of conditions. The committee is charged with the presentation consisted of Hyman Auster, Zimba, Sally and Betty.

### Joint Board Becomes College Class



SWANKY SARAH LAWRENCE COLLEGE sent an economics class to the Dress Joint Board recently to find out what makes Union wheels go round. After a short talk by General Manager Hochman, the class visited every part of Union Headquarters.

### Contractors Ask Abolition Of All Union Standards

**Demand Overtime, Right To Discharge, No Guaranteed Minimums and Dozens of Other Things To Place the Workers At Their Mercy.**

Striking at the heart of fundamental rights won by the dressmakers in a quarter century of struggle, the Contractors have filed a long list of "demands" for a new agreement that would give them full control of all working standards and conditions.

Eighteen major requests and 48 other clause changes were listed on the four long typewritten sheets received by President Dubinsky and General Manager Hochman who headed the Union delegation in conference with the United Dress Manufacturers' Association (Contractors) December 18.

"If the contractors think we will permit them to plunge the industry back to the dark days of the sweat shop, they are quite mistaken," General Manager Hochman said. "As I have often pointed out in the past, a large section of our employers continues to dream of the 'good old days' when their power over the worker was as unlimited as the infinity of their exploitation. We will yet wake them up."

The Union is not going to entrust the destinies of the 75,000 workers who are forced to earn their livelihood in contracting shops over to the tender mercies of a group that has the hardihood to formulate such a series of demands. The contractors have heard the Union demands. We are going forward and not backward. Behind the Union demands is the full power of the Union and a disciplined membership that is the admiration of the trade union world. We are engaged in conferences with the contractors. We will get the betterments the Dressmakers need and must have. If the contractors cannot develop the constructive leadership to see the necessity for the Union program around the conference table, we will get our demands in.

(Continued on Page 6)

# Building Chairmen Vow All To Action



## Called "Nerve Center" Of Union After Being Honored At Historic Banquet.

Accepting the tributes for past accomplishments showered on them at their historic banquet as a call to further duty, Building Chairmen and active UDC members met in the Joint Board Council Chamber, Monday evening, December 23 to plan an intensification of their efforts as the Union swings into the last month before the expiration of their agreements.

As Manager Zimmerman of Local 22, talking for the Joint Board, and Manager Bluestein of the Organization Department, outlined a program of action involving much work and sacrifice, the entire body of the meeting rose and pledged themselves individually and collectively to be ready at any moment for any eventuality. Details of the program will be announced at the proper time but it was made clear that the building chairmen and their committees would be "the nerve center of the Union" in the crucial days ahead.

As an expression of the brotherly affection built up by close contact in their many months of work together, the building chairmen and UDC through Brother David Glanzer, presented Bluestein with a silver cigarette case.

## Enthusiastic Banquet Establishes History

The importance of the building chairmen and active UDC members was forcefully made evident at the banquet held December 13, at Central Plaza Hall, with General Manager Hochman as master of ceremonies. Here the leadership of the International and the Dress Joint Board gathered to pay their tribute. They alone were the guests of honor; everybody else including President Dubinsky and General Manager Hochman paid for tickets. For the first time in the recorded history of trade unions, the gathering on the floor of the hall was composed of women's guests, while those on the dais were there to express the gratitude of the Union to a loyal and self-sacrificing group of workers. It was an evening that passed with spirit, merriment and, innumerable dancing in the ballroom, the course of the day.

Her gave picturesque expression to the enthusiasm of the occasion. Popular acclaim to a shouted suggestion indicated that the dinner would be repeated "at least once a year." A dance that lasted until the small hours of the next morning concluded the affair.

Bolind the speakers' table was hung the huge banner of the Dress Joint Board symbolizing by its interlocked rings the unity of all our locals and the solidarity with which each worker is greeting the situation that may arise at the end of this month.

President Dubinsky, in his talk, pointed to the Dress Joint Board locals, as among the very finest members in the family of the International. He said he was entirely confident that nothing could stop the dressmakers from forging ahead to greater gains at the expiration of the present agreements. Brother Hochman stressed the significance of the banquet when he said that it was probably the first in the history of trade unionism and "would probably be copied like many of the contributions of the dressmakers."

"We are here to pay you honor, and you deserve it," he said. "Our great strike won the 35-hour week; you enforced it. That was not an easy job. Though you all work for a living, you were ever ready to work early mornings and late evenings, Saturdays, Sundays and holidays for the benefit of your fellow workers. This banquet is held at this time because it represents a period in the life of the Union. At this very moment we are building a machinery to meet any eventuality that may arise with the expiration of our agreements not very many weeks away. You are important in that machinery. First comes our International, then our Joint Board, and then the Building Chairmen. There you have a quick description of your importance. Accept our deepest appreciation and gratitude for your accomplishments in the past. I know they are, but a fraction of what you will accomplish in the future."

## Building Chairmen Deliver Talks

A feature of the evening was to be delivered in a series of short addresses delivered by building chairmen from all the locals. Among those who spoke were Walter Rosenberg and Herbert Tinkelman, Leo Glanzer, John Glanzer, Hinkle, Tinkelman and Rich. The spirit of those who spoke

## A Highspot

Getting bigger every day — that first anniversary banquet scheduled by Progressive Dressmakers Branch 122, Workmen's Circle, for January 11 in Central Plaza Hall, 111 Second Avenue. Participating in the committee in charge is the strong demand for tickets and the success of the souvenir journal. The event will be a "who's who" in our Union.

## Perilous Workers Think Shop Chairman Foreman

Shop Chairman Harry Forman should be consensated on the following resolutions:

We, the workers of Fred Perilous Dress shop, 1285 Broadway, gathered at a meeting, have unanimously adopted a resolution of thanks to our chairman and friend, Harry Forman, for his good work. Through his honest work, Brother Forman, as our chairman, won our confidence and our respect. On this occasion, we present him with a valuable wrist watch. We also give our thanks to our Business Agent, Brother Rosenberg, for his good work on behalf of our shop.

**THE COMMITTEE:** Anna Seidman, Tenenbaum, Leon Ellenberg, Morris Plichin, Pauline Gould.

from the floor may be gathered from the remarks made in Italian by Alexander La Glanzer, building chairman of 101 West 24th Street. Opening with a tribute to Brother Bluestein for his excellent cooperation with the active membership making up the UDC, Brother La Glanzer said: "The present gathering makes us turn our minds to the future. The past sets a dividing line that is today's front line. We will never retreat. We will keep sacred the conquests of the past and go forward to the great conquests outlined in our demands today. Let those who dare try to stop us. We stand behind our leadership. We stand best together into one fighting body; our wants are shared. As one building chairman I know I speak for every local of building chairmen and our comrades when I say, on the eve of a general strike, we stand in unshaking order."

## Contractors Ask Abolition Of All Union Standards

(Continued from Page 3)

the only other way open to the organized workers — the picket line. Union civilization and not contractor backwardness will be the law of the industry.

What do the contractors demand?

Contractors demand:  
Right to discharge workers.  
Contractors demand:  
Overtime and Saturday work.  
Contractors demand:  
Abolition of Guaranteed Minimum Wages.  
Contractors demand:  
Union representatives be kept out of the shops except for three times a year and then only for examination of Union books.

Contractors demand:  
A two-week trial period for workers instead of the present one week.

Contractors demand:  
An "apprentice" system that will wreck the standards of skilled workers.

Contractors demand:  
No reestablishment of prices on garments settled too low.

Contractors demand:  
Work on unsettled garments.

Contractors demand:  
Abolition of sanitary and fire protection standards.

Contractors demand:  
The right to shift from piece work to workweek and back

## Joint Board Acts On Tampa Outrage

The Dress Joint Board has given record strongly condemning the savage assault on three organizers of the unemployed in Tampa, Florida, resulting in the death of one, and calling on the authorities to track down the criminals.

Telegramms were sent to Homer S. Cummings, chief of the Department of Justice at Washington, D. C. urging a Federal investigation; to Governor David Sholtz of Florida insisting that he remove the investigation from the hands of local officials who seem to be implicated; and to President William Steiwer of the A. F. of L. upholding him in the strong action he has already taken and urging him to see that the next convention of the Federation is shifted to a city other than Tampa, unless substantial justice is obtained.

again any time it suits their convenience.

Contractors demand:  
No pay for holidays falling on a Saturday.

Contractors demand:  
A new expiration date for agreements. No new date is suggested, but — undoubtedly they have the middle of summer in mind.

Contractors demand:  
The Union be denied the right to strike when locked out.

Contractors demand:  
The Union be denied the right to file complaints two weeks after violations.



THESE GIRL UNIONISTS will be able to strut a lot of stuff on the summer courts after a winter of instruction in one of Local 22's gym classes. Tennis groups are still being organized. See Leo Cohen, athletic director, any Tuesday, Wednesday or Friday between 5 and 7 P. M. at the Church of All Nations, 9 Second Avenue. Classes for men too, same time, Mondays and Thursdays.



## Council Meets To Coordinate Education Work

30 Cultural, Social And Sports Groups Send Worker Delegates

Thirty-four worker delegates from 30 cultural, social and sports groups sponsored by the Educational Department of Local 22 met Saturday morning, December 28, at the Joint Board offices to organize a permanent Council of Social and Educational Activities.

The purpose of the Council will be to coordinate the activities of the Educational Department by keeping the staffs and formal committees in close touch with the ideas and desires of those actually participating in the activities. It is another example of the democracy that distinguishes our Union.

The delegates, all workers in the shops and all interested in specific activities, represent a cross section of these activities of the department which are dissociated from formal class room work. Representation for the 46 classes conducted by the department is insured by "class secretaries." This separate body will coordinate with the factory branch council.

Represented in the Council are 13 gym, swimming, and other athletic groups including various teams, 3 mandolin groups including the mandolin orchestra, two choral groups, 3 dance groups, 2 drama groups and the brass band.

Present in the delegates are: E. Kuehner, Ray Rosinsky, Kathleen Clewin, Anna Cordero, Sylvia Zarling, Ursula Mesiah, Mildred Hinds, B. Sadagurky, David Moskowitz, Miriam Morfios, Ross Kaufman, Gertrude Brenner, Betty Crensky, Frank Rosenberg, Benjamin, Jennie Lefko, Vera Galper, Teodora Olivero, Lillian Bonestall, Irene Fox, Jack Broder, Mary Hargman, Lou Wolff, Dorothy Tucker, Martha Cohen, Irene Haskins, Eleanor Weiss, Lester Rosenbaum, Arthur Giffman, Mrs. M. M. Tiliann, Kalder, Leon Beech, George Hlazar.

## Youth Movement Off To Good Start

The youth movement being sponsored by Progressive Branch No. 121, Workers Circle, and the Educational Department of Local 22, got off to a flying start at a general get-together and entertainment in the Joint Board Council Chamber Saturday afternoon, December 28. An interesting movie show and about thirty speeches featured the meeting.

Following the meeting the various classes into which the youth membership is divided met separately to plan their work for the coming year. The program calls for a strong, active youth movement affiliated with the Union.

## Katayev's New Play At Reduced Prices

Valentine Katayev, author of "Smaring the Circle," has shipped to this country a new serial comedy called "A Million Torments." The new Theatre is rehearsing the play and the Local 22 Educational Department has been fortunate enough to obtain a small block of tickets at half price for the performance of Friday Evening, January 17. As long as they last they will be turned over to union members at 50, 40 and 25 cents. All seats are in the orchestra. First come, first served. Tickets may be obtained in Room 508, Joint Board Headquarters.

## For Harlem's Teeming Thousands



These Leaders of Organized Labor, Among Them Conspicuously ILGWU Chiefs, Ready to Lend Big Helping Hand As Harlem Labor Center Opens Headquarters on Sunday, December 15, 1935.

## Los Angeles Union Wars on 'Runaway' Cloak Shops

### Mexican Village and 'Fortress' Non-Union Havens

The "runaway" epidemic has reached faraway Los Angeles and according to Manager Lutsky, of the Los Angeles Joint Board, is creating a critical situation for the cloak makers organization of that city. Ben Lutsky, who reached New York on Wednesday morning, December 11, came "East partly to consult with President Dubinsky in this matter together with Vice President Isador Feinstein, West Coast ILGWU representative, who arrived in New York from Cleveland and who he attended the GKN meeting, earlier in the week. Lutsky reported of the moving out from Los Angeles of the oldest and largest cloak-arm, the Imperial Cloak Company, by Barney Markson, and on being over 100 workers. He also declared that this removal has been suggested by the firm's superintendent, an old-time union buster.

### To 'Peonage' Cloak Plant

The firm is moving to Compton, a Mexican village, in south of Los Angeles where it intends to train Mexican girls to sew cloaks on a highly sectionalized system and to pay them pittance wages. The firm manufactures an \$5.75 garment and displayed that the Union accepts to the making a \$4.50 piece. This would yield penny earnings for the worker. The Union offered the firm several concessions in order to prevent the removal, but the firm refused to accept them.

This Union is planning, Ben Lutsky declared, in cooperation of all union labor in adjoining localities in an attempt to organize the runaway Imperial shop. It also plans to bring the Markson firm up on charges before the cloak association of which the owner of the Imperial firm was recently had been chairman. Following that, it will appeal to the courts to stay the breach of contract action of the firm inasmuch as it is a full-fledged signatory to the collective agreement in the Los Angeles cloak industry. An agreement which has more than a year and a half to run.

### A Scab Citadel

The other firm which put over a "runaway" act on the Union in Los Angeles is the Evelyn Cloak Co. which over 4 years ago sent itself to the unincorporated village of Van Nuys, to make out of Los Angeles, in order to avoid the city's labor laws and union influence.

"Fortress." The place is reputed to be infested with non-union concerns and has been made practically inaccessible through the erection of a stockade and other barriers.

The exodus of these two firms has created, in a psychological sense, a bad atmosphere in the Los Angeles market, and the ILGWU finds itself faced there with the same problem that confronts it in other markets—the rash of employers "out-topping" to escape union work conditions.

In the dress industry, where the collective agreement expires next July, the Joint Board is, nevertheless, already taking measures to prepare the ground for any emergency that might ensue when the contract comes to an end.

For that purpose a general conference of public-spirited citizens affiliated with liberal thought, civic organizations and other groups which are not under the influence of the union-baiting Los Angeles Times, the Hearst press or the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, has been called for the middle of February, at which an attempt will be made to mobilize community sentiment in behalf of the garment workers of that city with the particular aim of strengthening the position of the dress workers.

## Eastern Hook-Up Planned For 'Voice of Local 89'

Negotiations are going on between the management of Station WXYZ and several radio stations in the Atlantic Seaboard, to establish an eastern hook-up for the "Voice of Local 89," so as to reach dressmakers and Italian workers of Pennsylvania, South New Jersey, Upper Maryland and Maryland. These who have been claiming too much time for an opportunity to hear this popular program of the Italian dressmakers. Inauguration of this enlarged "Voice of Local 89" will soon take place.

## Shipping Clerks Have A Dance

Ladies Apparel Shipping Clerks' Union, affiliated with AFL, will have a dance on January 2, in the form of a social, at the York Hotel, 159 West 10th Street, New York City. Admission price is only 25 cents. A record crowd is expected.

## B. F. I. Mourn Loss of Ex-President Rosenberg

We deeply regret the loss of Bruce Rosenberg, one of the first president of the Union. He was one of the founders of our International and the spirit he imparted to our Union will live and guide us forever.

The Brookwood Fellowship Institute, 1000 Broadway, New York City.

## LOCAL 22 SPORT SQUIBS

By Leo Cohen  
Athletic Director

Ethel Barrymore may have toured the country in that "Five Pound Look" by James Harris, but Harriet Dwyer is touring the gym with an "Eight Pound Look" in reverse. Harriet admitted to Bertha Antikoff, gymkymist, that she hasn't reached the "sweet 16" stage yet, but that it pounds off was a lot of pounds in any dress. Harriet plans to melt off a few more pounds and then apply for charter membership in the Venus Society.

The double header between Local 22 and Local 89 is developing into a Rose Bowl attraction judging from the demand for tickets. The scalpers will be getting after this one soon. The place is stupefied at 8, the time for the first game is 7:30 p.m. and the date is January 4. A few tickets are still available but grab yours early, or you'll grab nothing but air when the time comes. Nothing like a little bet between home teams to bring the fans out.

Lester Rosenkrantz and Arthur Giffman are having a little argument. Lester after reading a list about "blind flying" developed a theory about "blind shooting" and it worked. "From now on," Lester announced to Arthur, "I'm going to keep my eyes closed when I shoot for the basket." Two made two goals that way. Arthur, who is developing a bit of a reputation as a basketball klutzy, came in the next day and suddenly handed Lester a pair of blinkers. "Here," he said, "from the results you've gotten in our games it looks as if you're always shooting blind and these will help you miss more efficiently."

Say "Hello" to Alexander Schwartz, the latest recruit to the soccer team. We've discovered that Alex used to play on championship teams in England, so we're all set to lose 22 out of 10 into the field that will mop up. Some positions are still open — as if you think you're soccer-loved amble down to the gym and sign up.

Dark Secret: Basketball fan for everybody. We're going to start an inter-city tournament... shop against shop... or Williamsburg against Brownsville... or say pick up bunch again and again any... This is just to give the body of the membership a chance to play real basketball. Register your bunch as well as possible.

## More Members Enjoy Local 89 Old Age Benefit

### Ceremony Marks Presentation of First Weekly Checks

Without waiting for Townsend Plans or the slow movement of government backed old age security, Italian Dressmakers' Union, Local 89, inaugurated a few months ago an old age benefit system, enabling any member above 45 years, unable to work and affiliated with the Union at least since the general strike of 1933, to a weekly benefit of \$5. Two more members, Vincenzo Mangione and Angelina Fazio, were added last week to the list of beneficiaries, and the presentation of their first weekly checks was made an occasion for a ceremony which was performed at Union headquarters, 215 West 40th Street, on Thursday, December 19, in the presence of the Local's Executive Board and the advisory boards of its 11 branches.

In commenting on the benefit plan, Antonio Fazio, 59 years of age, said it is the first time that a union has inaugurated an old age benefit plan to alleviate the hardships of those who have given their best years to industry. It is natural for the largest single unit of organized labor in the country to inaugurate this department. National Union we feel that old age security should be the function of government and industry. This is our method of bridging the gap until the country institute a civilized system of caring for its aged workers.

This old age benefit represents an extension of the activities of the Sick and Benefit Fund of Local 89, and was made possible without any addition to the 55 monthly dues by the Fund, which, in less than two years, has accumulated over \$200,000.

## Secure



After years of work in this shop, these two dressmakers face their declining years with a measure of security. Under Local 89's old age benefit system evolved for the Union after long investigation by Luigi Antonini, the general secretary manager, they will receive steady benefits. The veterans of the shops are Angelina Fazio and Vincenzo Mangione.

# Atlanta Local 120 In Torchlight Parade

By Ann L. Dealist

From the embryonic idea of a torchlight parade for Local 120, there developed the huge torchlight parade and dance of all the needle trades unions in Atlanta on December 4, 1935.

Elster Aris White, at a meeting of the Educational Committee, first proposed the idea of having all members of Local 122 demonstrate their numerical strength by staging a torchlight parade through the dress manufacturing section, then on through the heart of Atlanta. This was to be followed by a dance at the City Auditorium. The proposal was favorably received, took root and grew.

## Other Unions Join

Other needle trades unions which heard of the plan began making inquiry. A meeting was called of all local needle trades unions. At the first meeting the United Hat, Cap & Millinery Workers, displaying the same spirit of solidarity and harmony that characterizes the ILGWU and that organization throughout the country, immediately joined in the plan. Other units that followed were the Textile Union of Wiggins Mills, Textile Union of Acetate, Ga., and the striking textile workers of LaGrange, Ga. Final plans were drafted and reports carried back to the different unions.

On the night of December 4, in spite of the cold weather, fully two thousand citizens, showing workers assembled in the heart of the dress and millinery manufacturing district of Atlanta. Promptly at 8 P.M. the paraders, moved forward carrying burning torches of red and green flames which illuminated the banners and flags which were held aloft. Ten long blocks of marching workers paraded through the center of Atlanta. All along their route they were cheered by spectators.

## A Display of Power

The procession ended at the City Auditorium. At Taft Hall a dance was held. The crowd was so large that many were turned away. The only interruption in the evening of dancing was a short talk by J. A. Harper, president of the Atlanta Federation of Trades, and a short but humble eulogy by J. A. Holliman, United Textile Workers representative, by having expressed a doubt in the past that the needle trades workers would participate in a parade. The dance lasted until midnight.

The committee on arrangements for the parade and dance was headed by Albert Cassen, Millinery Union representative, and chairman of the Needle Trades Organizing Committee of Atlanta; Tom Evans, president, Local 122, ILGWU; and Aris White, chairman of the Educational Committee of Local 120.

This demonstration of the organized strength of the needle trades in Atlanta was thus utilized to initiate a vigorous drive to organize the needle workers in Atlanta and to rectify the ownership conditions that still exist in some of the factories. The entire labor movement in Atlanta awoke to the power and size of the needle workers. And even the employers took note of the event by either watching the marchers from the streets—or as many of them did by coming to the ball—where they found

their workers enjoying another phase of life opened to them by their membership in unions.

## Basketball Team Wins First Game

As a part of the educational activity of Local No. 120, a basketball team was formed at the beginning of the Fall season. The team joined a girls' league known as the Cherokee League, composed of teams from industrial and business houses of Atlanta. With the exception of one team, every group has been in the league two or more years, and the league is rated as the fastest of the girls' basketball leagues.

After seven hours of practice, in which only about an hour was devoted to scrimmage, the team played its first game on November 22. Their first opponents were the Innis Park Baptists' team, champions of last year's Sunday School League. The team lost 55 to 5. It is noteworthy that our team shot the first goal of the game and stumped their "cocky" opponents for the first few minutes of the game.

The second game was played on November 29, against the Rock Island by 9 to 6. In the second half our opponents set a more dizzy pace and ran away to a score of 24 to 6. On the following week the team met the Mackay Beauty Parlor team and once more went down to defeat by a score of 40 to 1.

## In Winning Style

On December 13, playing against the only other new team in the league, the Local 120 team won its first victory by defeating the Atlanta Gas Light Co. team 8 to 1. The ILGWU far outplayed their opponents, and the score would have been much larger had not Hillye Bailey, star forward on the team, not been injured early in the game.

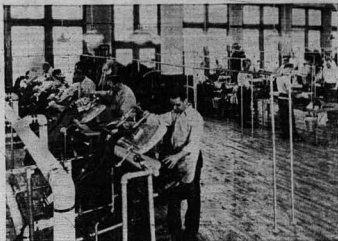
The team is composed of Elster Bailey, Coffey, Greene, Pearson, Turner, Story, Lester, Holbrook, Debbis, Miller, Murphy and Kotter. Having tasted victory for the first time this season, the team is now hopeful that they have hit their winning stride and that under the able coaching of Louis Cawthon, they will have more games in the victory column by the end of the season. And then, too, with their new suits of Royal Purple and gold they feel they cannot be stopped.

## Larger Stocking Needed



**HELP MAKE JUSTICE YOUR PAPER.** Write letters, send contributions, offer interesting photographs, suggest ideas. Write on one side of the paper—only in any language.

## Air, Sunshine—And a Union Shop!



Could You Wish For Better Industrial Housing? That's Where the Pressers of Prints-Ederman Do Their Daily Shift.

# Cleveland Union Keeps Up Steady Pace

By A. W. Katovsky, V.-P.  
Manager Cleveland Joint Board

Within the past six months nothing of a crucial nature has appeared on the Cleveland garment scene to menace conditions here.

We have renewed our agreement recently in the dress trade and won raises for the cutters; another agreement was signed with the embroidery association with wage increases for stampers and stitchers. Both agreements are signed for two years.

In the cloak industry, where we have been without formal agreements for the past two years, we are now negotiating a pact. There are snags, however, to overcome. The employers insist that all Western area firms must be made to conform to Cleveland conditions before they sign; we, on the other hand, shall not sign until all workers in the out-of-town plants unexpired since the last agreement expired are given the full benefit of union work terms and protection.

## Tackling Smaller Trades

In the meantime, we are carrying on work in the miscellaneous trades. We recently organized a lingerie shop, the Hogen firm, and are going out for many others. In general, the spirit of our Cleveland organization is good; we have grown to be a recognized force in the local labor movement and a factor in community life.

In the cotton dress industry, we are having our measure of worry, naturally. We have organized two shops, but are experiencing a good deal of trouble in the L. N. Gross Co. 20 workers were discharged by this firm in its Kent plant, but as there is no work there now, we are forced to refrain from retaliatory action. The Gross firm claims that it has lost 40 percent of its business.

since the long-drawn-out strike of last Winter. During the coming Spring, we are of the opinion, something will have to be done to remedy conditions in the Cleveland cotton garment factories where they work as much as 50 hours a week and where wages do not exceed the old minimum.

## In Outside Fields

Outside of Cleveland, activity goes on at an unbroken pace. We have a good local at Conneaut, where rayon and underwear manufacture is manufactured; in Toledo, we have had some trouble in the Guide shop—the local, on the whole, is in good condition. In Cincinnati we renewed the contract with the Levis Co., though that market will require some live organizing attention in the immediate future.

## THE FRIENDLY COOPERATOR

(After Kroyer)

By NAHUM YOOD

A Fox that had his meal and tucked beside away  
A couple of chickens for a leaner day,  
Was resting peacefully atop a stack of hay,  
When, lo, an unexpected guest,  
A Wolf approached him visibly depressed.

"How are you, sir, how do you do?"  
Exclaimed the Fox, "Pray, how are things with you?"

"Extremely bad!"  
The Wolf replied melancholy sad—  
"It seems that everything with me goes wrong . . .  
I haven't had a bone this all day long!  
The dogs are wide-awake, the shepherds very sly,  
I am starved to death. . . . 'Oh, my, oh, my,'"

The Fox was heard to moan in evident dismay,  
"But . . . if you'd like to have some hay,  
I'll be mighty glad to serve you, sir,  
And we're plenty of it here. . . ."

Well, it wasn't hay the Wolf had in his mind  
But something more nutritious of the meaty kind . . .  
However, in his sympathy and comprehension  
The Fox entirely forgot to mention  
The fowls that were hidden there,  
Somewhere . . .

And so the Wolf, the subject of such keen attention  
And being treated cordial and polite,  
Went home without a bite . . .



# A Battle Was Fought and Won in Newark

By Sadie Reich Buderger  
ILGWU Organizer

Newark, N. J., for many years has been a haven for "runaway" house, bootlegist and contractors, and garment manufacturers who would come across the twixland from New York and Brooklyn to seek cheap labor. Even during the N.R.A., when the ILGWU succeeded in organizing the silk dressmakers, the cotton dress workers of Newark remained non-union. Newark, generally speaking, was difficult territory for organization work because of the prejudices of New Jersey authorities against labor unions and the ruthless methods used by employers in opposing unionism.

So when Vice-President Wampler called me in and asked me to go out to Newark to look over the cotton dress shops, I noticed in his usually calm face that he was rather skeptical about the outcome of the proposed organization drive.

## Facing Handicaps

In Newark, I met Pete Detlefsen and Eric Ross, who were in charge of the work at the time. We immediately got to work, and that day on, the middle of April, I went out together with the boys in front of the shops, making contacts with individual workers, getting names, addresses, distributing leaflets, and then starting off visiting their homes.

I soon discovered that I had a great deal of prejudice to overcome. A large number of girls and their parents had grievances laid over from previous strikes. I soon realized that if I was to be successful, I had to gain the confidence of the workers. I went back again and again, accompanied either by Anna Kula or by Eric Ross until the people received me in a more friendly manner. Some of these workers gradually began to feel that a union in the cotton dress industry would be a godsend, but what they were mostly afraid of was a strike. First, because of harsh economic reasons in their home, and second, because of the loss of being again. Almost 80 per cent of the cotton workers, while working the shops, at the time, were on relief because of their meagre earnings, out of which they had to support large families. I shall never forget some of the poverty-stricken homes without heat and bathroom facilities in which some of the workers were compelled to live because they could not afford the rentals of the better apartments.

## A Colored Worker Speaks

One day I visited one of our colored sisters, who had five children to support as her husband, quite willing to work, could not secure a job. She was working as a presser in one of the "fain" shops receiving \$9 a week for 48 hours of work. She was bathing her youngest child who was about three years old, in a washbasin, because there was no bathroom in the house. She greeted me with a good-natured smile, showing a row of white front teeth and remarking: "We folks here got to manage to keep things somehow." She lifted the child out of the tub and while drying his little brown body, she said: "Radio, if it weren't for mah kids, Ah would rather starve than work as hard as Ah do for so little pay. Ah am half starved now, but Ah can't afford to fight, and Ah know the rest won't stick." When I left her home, I felt that the time was retrospective for an organization in the cotton industry. I started calling shop meetings almost every week and the response was slow.

quite a nucleus in some of the shops. The employers were beginning to be restless. A Mr. Pockerman, who fought the Union for many years had me greeted almost every time I would appear near his shop, and even assaulted me when I addressed an open-air meeting in front of his shop. Some of the other employers would hang around the Union office on the nights of the meetings in order to frighten the girls away.

## 'The Union Is Behind Us'

During that entire time, I kept in touch with Brother Wampler. I was frank with him and did not overestimate or exaggerate the possibilities, but I felt that we must take our chance, and Brother Wampler once more, in his usual manner, thought it over and decided that strike it would. The strike was called on August 15 and lasted two months. The fight was a bitter one. Newark never saw such a militant strike before. The response was much better than we had hoped for. It was not very encouraging on the first day, but we soon succeeded in stirring up a spirit among those who answered the call of the Union and the slogan was: "We shall not rest until every shop in the city is stopped" and before we knew it, all the cotton dress shops in Newark were at a standstill.

The spirit of the strikers was marvelous. From five o'clock in the morning until seven in the evening, the public of Newark would watch the pickets in front of the shops. Our colored and white sisters, young and old, would march side by side, singing "The Union Is Behind Us, We Shall Not Be Moved." The spirit of the song was carried over to the picketers and the "Guards" in front of the shops.

Brother Wampler saw to it that the spirit of the strike was kept up. No worker was to go hungry, so lunches were served, consisting of sandwiches, milk, coffee, and strike benefits were paid to all. A dance some afternoons, with a band of music donated by the Musicians' Union, and concerts with the help of the Educational Department of the ILGWU, and the strike had would be turned, on the spur of the moment, into a fiesta. Once more color, creed and nationality were forgotten. One could not see skinning eyes, bright faces full of joy, and for a moment all the sorrows of the strike were forgotten.

## Aida on Local 89 Radio Program

Thursday, January 4, 1936  
JULIUS HOCHMAN  
General Manager, Dreamshakers' Joint Board  
and  
LUIGI ANTONINI  
General Secretary of Local 89  
conclude their weekly missives.

TUNE IN EVERY SATURDAY  
"VOICE OF LOCAL 89"  
from 10 to 11 A. M.

Station WEVD (1300 Kc.)  
New York

## The Settlement And After

Then, the settlement. After two weeks of strike, official and unofficial negotiations started. I shall always remember Brother Wampler during the long weary hours of negotiations with a group of employers, who simply couldn't or wouldn't grasp. I marveled over his patience, tolerance and tactfulness. A number of conferences were held, and it looked almost as if a settlement was about to be reached, and then it would break off again and again, until Mayor Eisenstein of Newark called both parties together, but after unsuccessful conferences, the negotiations again broke off. It was beginning to look like a hopeless situation, but Mayor Eisenstein made another attempt, and finally we reached a settlement.

I shall not go into the details of settlement and of the outbreak of joy and enthusiasm which accompanied it, while its immediate material gains were not altogether to our satisfaction. I consider this settlement a great victory for the laborer. Although we still have a big job before us, I am confident that we will be able to build up a local of cotton garment workers in Newark.

I want to avail myself of this opportunity to express my thanks, first, to Brother Wampler, for his cooperation he gave us during that entire time in Newark; then, to Anna Kula, Eric Ross, and Pete Detlefsen, and also to Anna Good and Frances Vengra, Brother Crichton, and to the members of Local 214 for their fine help. Also to Bill Altman and Anna Sosenovsky, who assisted us in the first days of the strike. They were all out from early morning until late at night on the picket line. Here is to the success of the ILGWU which never fails our workers in their great struggle for a better life.



These Mamaroneck Picketers Have Won Their Strike Now

## Mamaroneck Cloak Strike Is Settled Winnipeg Shows Union Map

The strike against the Rochelle Coat Company of Mamaroneck, N. Y., which was in progress since November 7, and was marked by frequent arrest of pickets, some of whom received suspended sentences, was settled last week. Organizer Abe Delany, who was in charge of the strike, announces that the workers are going back at full union conditions. The Rochelle Coat Company is contracting for the New American Coat Co., New York jobbers.

### Short Strike in Burlington, N. J.

In carrying out the stoppage order issued by New York Dress Joint Board against all the contractors working for the Seymour Dress Co., New York jobbers, the Out-of-Town Department found a non-union dress shop working for that firm in Burlington, N. J. On Tuesday, December 17, the Burlington workers stepped from work. It was revealed that this shop was owned by A. Dubrofsky, proprietor of the South River Waist and Dress Co., a union concern. Last Monday, December 21, the South River shop was also stopped. Work in both shops was resumed two days later after the Dubrofsky firm had agreed with Brother Israel Horowitz, of the Out-of-Town Department, to withdraw the Burlington shop and to send the work back to the Seymour firm.

In connection with this strike against the Seymour firm, the Out-of-Town Department, besides stopping fine union contractors, has been able to stop off a non-union contractor in Walden, N. Y., and preparations are being made to stop another non-union shop in Hudson, N. Y.

### By Samuel Harbat

Never before in the history of cloakmaking in Winnipeg have the workers felt as hopeful as now, under the banner of the ILGWU. "We have here a 100 per cent organized union. Beginning next June, work hours will be cut down two hours a week and an upward readjustment will be made to wages."

Our office is daily crowded with workers. The place is not only a center for discussing and handling our economic problems, but it is also a sort of social center. We have here a reading room and are now developing cultural activities with lectures arranged for the season. We are also planning to establish a sport club.

## Pioneer Work in Dress Shops

Aside from cloaks, we are carrying some activity among dressmakers. Several workers in the dress shops have already applied for membership and we hope to establish a charter for them soon. And there is reason to believe that before long we shall have a dressmakers' local in Winnipeg of several hundred members.

Economic conditions in this part of Canada are showing an optimistic trend. There is a feeling that the new liberal government will improve the living conditions in the country. Prices of agricultural products are improving, too, and being that this part of Canada is largely agricultural and depends on farming, it stands to reason that the city workers are keenly interested in the prosperity of the farming population.

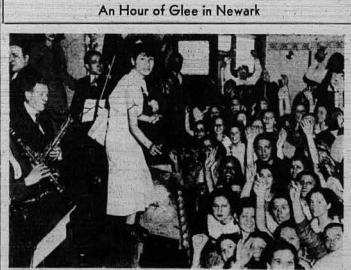
### Cloak Season

The last cloak season in Winnipeg was a good one. The shops were busy and the workers had a good deal of overtime. Winnipeg, as I have already stated, supplies women's clothes for Western Canada.

On the eve of 1936, the cloak makers of Winnipeg have every reason, it seems to me, to be thankful for 1935. It was a year of new life, courage, and reconstruction for them. 1935 has placed them definitely in the ranks of organized labor, straightened out their backs and freed them from the restraints which the employers had exercised over them for many years past. There is every reason to believe that if conditions are moderately favorable, 1936 will be even a better year for the men and women engaged in the making of women's garments in this city, the nation's city of Western Canada.

## UNIONS-ON-THE-LEASH

Did you ever see a dog on a leash? For all its tugging, it must go only where its master wills. It cannot choose its way. Company unions are unions on the leash.



Newark, N. J., Cotton Dress Strikers Danced and Made Merry in Junior Mechanics Hall on Plain Street During Rest Hours—Out of That Battle There Has Grown Out, Local 220, Newark Cotton Dress Workers' Organization.





By Irwin Swardlow

## Two Viewpoints

The Group Theatre Presents

"Paradise Lost"  
by Clifford Odets  
Longacre Theatre

Mr. Odets chants the swan song of the crumbling middle class. But if Chuklev was wont to dwell soothing medicine, Odets is ruthlessly surgical and proceeds to the lopping away of dead branches with an infinite desire of gusto.

The Gordon home is an American paradise until the serpent of the depression begins to make himself felt. Then follows the frightful saga of the expulsion. Pearl, the daughter, loses her piano and her violinist; in the end she loses both. Julie, the younger son, gropes his way through life, waging a losing battle with the sleeping sickness—a living symbol of the system's decay. Ben, the eldest son, retires from an Olympic championship when his heart gives out and brings wailing Lilyb. Michaela comes in wife, only to be thrown under by an economic act which leaves him no alternative but the soaking up of policemen's bullets. Leo Gordon, patriarch, father of the varied Gordon clan, benevolent employer and Talented Tenth, takes the blows of a falling social order and finally merges with a new vision, which can be heard ringing prophetically above the battle.

Professor than "Awake and Sing." "Paradise Lost" is, in my opinion, interesting. It is the bleeding social consciousness of the modern world which Odets drives upon the stage. His characters are intensely felt and move with a fury that is akin to medical inspiration. Aschbach, for that matter, is closer to Beethoven than the rationalistic strain in Hines. Pines are employed indifferently by Odets. He squeezes them like oranges, for their emotional juice and the light they throw on character, and throws them away. He uses plot as a mechanical springboard, a fascinating undercurrent, to his blood and bowels drama. America may well hail this appearance of a new aesthetic "value."

The Group Theatre rises magnificently to the occasion. The company is critic-proof and the direction is firm but unobtrusive. Maria, Camorovsky renders a Moscow Art Theatre performance as Leo Gordon. Miss Adler is stellar as Clara, his wife. Sanford Meisner, if slightly cold and unresponsive, is a convincing Julie. Edward G. Robinson, with a winning pathos to him, Roman Polanski as Gus Michaela, a family friend, plays a paralyzed specimen of the genteel tradition with superb subtlety and understatement. For play and performance, "Paradise Lost" ranks first on Broadway.

## The Other View

Clifford Odets' new play at the Longacre, listed as a three-act, actually is a two-act affair with an epilogue, or a strong subplot, superimposed on it.

A big-city middle class family screams through the play, paradoxically as it may sound, in a state of utter decomposition. The family, like "Awake and Sing," Odets' earlier play, is Jewish—the only group Odets apparently has a loving acquaintance with—and this family, we are supposed to know, for example, represents a typical core section of the great American middle class riding fast in the limousine lap to its final doom. Leo Gordon, the head of the family, marked as a typical Washington

Height or Flathead dress, or pants, contractor, is afflicted with some vagrant traces of Old World idealism, which, of course, make him anything but a typical earnest boss.

The "paradise" of Odets' play wastes no time in getting lost. In fact, by the end of the first act, the auditor's imagination is thoroughly deflated by the avalanche of illnesses which afflict the Gordons. They are suffering from asthma, portiaide and hayfever, by every imaginable malady—from gonorrhea to sexual impotence, to sleeping sickness, the latter of course being obviously symbolic of the paralysis of the crumbling middle class. The end is the side walk, with the Gordon furniture piled upon it, an inconspicuous room effected by sale of a money collection, and the aforementioned finale—hence which lands the erstwhile dress or pants contractor right into the camp of the Revolution.

By every symptom, "Paradise Lost" belongs to the propaganda play category. Which is all right in itself. This reviewer, at least, hasn't the slightest objection to good propaganda plays—the more the merrier. Unfortunately, Odets' newest product appears to us as neither good propaganda nor play. It is so shrillingly overstuffed with cynicism, so over-examined with grotesque situations that, despite brilliant, biting dialog, it is probably the least convincing piece we have seen in years from the pen of a "tenderloin author."

It is all the more regrettable as the setting of the piece, on the whole, is good. Morris Karnovsky, a poet of familiar, language, Leo Gordon, very capable, and Stella Adler, as his wife, Clara, despite impossible situations to which she is placed at times by the author, makes an excellent job of her role. Ella Kazan, as "Kewpie," the gangster, despite overconfidence, gives a good portrayal of a "tenderloin house punk."

Nazimova

in Henrik Ibsen's

"Ghosts"

The Empire Theatre

A play written fifty-four years ago can still make Broadway hit up and take notice. It takes time to send us to what a poor war we have fought for the sake of a struggling, draggled clerk who worshipped play-making, and the sheer joy he found in its creation is still communicable to modern audiences.

The contention that the play may be dated, but it is continually wrought, the dramatic suspense so brilliantly maintained, as to leave the majority of our current dramatists standing by the roadside with a phlegm-filled in their hands. It then started by coming history and legend for dramatic substance. The German Heibel, with his suggestion that the article's function was to "erase the world from its past," made a man out of them. He became the chief exponent in play form of the social problem. "Ghosts" is a play of indignity, of anger, and of uncomprehending hatred of hypocrisy, and all revolutionary Europe on fire is its day. "Peer Gynt" literally washes the stiffness of a national spirit and shaking production of a great play.

## "Unquiet"

by Joseph Gollomb  
Dodd, Mead & Co., \$2.50

By Edith Kline

Joseph Gollomb, a former school teacher, later a newspaper reporter, and still later the author of a team of "high school" fiction and of "scientific" detective stories, has written "Unquiet," which is three times the size of an ordinary novel, and, as the publisher describes it, has the "power and sweep of an epic."

Whether Gollomb's recent venture into realistic writing is an "epic" or more simply, as an autobiography diluted by fiction, depends largely on what one may reasonably expect from an "epic." After one finishes with its 529 pages, and it takes but a few long and absorbing sittings to do this—one cannot escape the conclusion that Gollomb has written a lucid and readable story. What's more, it is a story that will be grasped in nearly all its shades and nuances not only by those who have read the history of the Jewish people, but by readers from every other stratum, whether they saw the light of day first in Minnesota or New Hampshire.

To be sure, Gollomb's locale and style, from the Tarr's Ravine to New York's Slumland in all its agonizing gradations—has been travelled before by writers who have explored practically the same route Gollomb's or his hero, David Levinsky, did. Suffice it to mention Abraham Cahan's "The Rise of David Levinsky," written some twenty years ago by one of the best critics of Ghetto life, and a Russian emigrant as well, Cahan's pop-

ular "Levinsky" was followed, with greater or lesser recognition by the rest of the reading public, by a host of other Ghetto novels and stories, some of them with decided biographical slants. The Ghetto, besides, has been seen, commented and laughed about by dozens of authors, from Mark Twain, comicists and "interpreters" at large.

Nevertheless, Gollomb's book, perhaps the least pretensions of the lot, because it does not presume to solve social problems or consummate alterations which stirred immigrant life in the New York of the turn of the century or the following pre-World War decade, is as authentic and exciting a story as ever dealt with Manhattan's "middle poor."

Mr. Gollomb has made the most of his material and his characters. His style is direct and vivid. His characters are so vividly drawn, he has so effectively portrayed that they might be the family next door, or perhaps, the one across the way. They are real people, and their story is similar to those left their homes in Tsarist Russia for religious freedom and the great opportunities in the "Land of the Free."

The life that met them in New York in a smelly tenement, dark street, or on the South Side of Chicago, or in the Ghetto of Philadelphia, and their reaction to it is vividly told by Mr. Gollomb.

The story, thoughtfully told in the third person, is told matter through the eyes of David, the central character of the book. The story opens in Russia with David, his mother Rachel, and his sister Annie, and eldest brother Maxie, on the way to visit their grandfather in the West. For the first time, David, whose friends were Christians, and who, himself, was given no religious training, considered his father's advice for not turning Christian so that his family could make friends on an equal social plane. In Vilno, where he and his grandfather, whom he has learned to love despite his long Jewish beard, are set upon by two drunken peasants who demand his kiss the cross. David learns that to be Jewish is more than just a matter of religious observance. He burns with a fierce hatred of these ignorant persecutors, and through his big-headedness precipitates his mother's first divorce.

After the first shock of living in mean, and dirty streets, of being called a "greenhorn," and tanned for his foreign dress, David and family adjust themselves to their new life. David quickly becomes a member of the Sadok Street crowd, joins English, progresses in school, and life to him is very daring and exciting. His father gets a job at \$14 a week as an engraver, his mother, as a dressmaker, and his family harkens for sweaters, and Annie goes to school and hops at night. They barely make ends meet, but when Rachel discovers that the factory works at the shop for who she works are on strike, she joins with them, and becomes an ardent trade unionist. David abandons his "gang" and his books, disregards the poverty at home. He seeks in to "Sulicide" circles with one of the boys who are on strike, and is shocked at the tawdriness of the prostitute. He sells newspapers, and as he grows older determines to make a return on the gains of life. He becomes aware of the conditions under which he and his neighbors live, particularly by witnessing the big fire of a warehouse, where his counts 140 bodies, and he is bitter about the system where such disasters are possible. He becomes active in the "Broadway College," which is a movement to emancipate the working class by a thorough re-education through education.

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The book ends with David at the age of 31, preparing his house for a life devoted to writing, to be able to teach school to help his family.

This synopsis gives but a bare idea of the absorbing intensity of the story of David's confusion, his divided loyalties to his family and the poor they represent, against his desire to write and his love for Judith, a girl of wealth. It is a book that will interest those who have endured persecution and lived in ghettos, and it will also give those who have had an easier life an insight into how the "other half" lives and thinks.

## Miss Sally Rosenthal Married

Miss Sally Rosenthal, for several years editorial secretary of "Justice," was married in the afternoon of Christmas Day to Irving Spenciner, of New York City.

A "giving away" party was staged in honor of Miss Rosenthal by her numerous friends in the General Office on Tuesday afternoon, December 23, which was attended by all department staffs and heads, as well as by many friends from affiliated offices.

Mr. Spenciner will return to her post in the office of "Justice" after a honeymoon.

## Santa Claus Is Late

(Continued from Page 11)

car. The bundle had come open, and the red velvet was spilling itself out, and being stirred up. The man tried to yank Bill up again, but he was too heavy. The boy tried shaking him but Bill just mumbled something and passed out again.

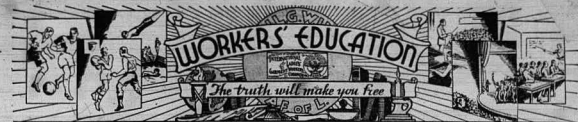
It took three men to get him off the train, and onto a bench on the platform. One man picked up the outfit, and stuffed it back into the paper, and another one went through his pockets to see if there were any money and addresses. They found the thirty-five dollars. Some silver, but no names. Somebody went to get water, and a small crowd began to gather. A cop came along, patting his night stick, but when he saw it was only an oldish man lying quietly on a bench he put it away.

"All right," Don't crowd, now. Give the guy some air. Hear's beating all right. Second one this afternoon. He'll be in jail. Malnutrition."

"Now, officer...can't be that...it's got thirty-five bucks on him. You've seen the crowd...he'll be all right."

Everybody agreed eagerly that he'll be all right, and somebody said that he'll be all right. "Till stay and put him on the train when he comes to. Guy's got to get home in time to come down the 'Minny. He's got a Santa Claus outfit here."

"Sure...he'll be all right."



## From Far and Near

The attractive education bulletin of the Philadelphia Dress Board for December describes classes in public speaking (2), economics, trades unionism, gym and swimming (one for men and one for women) with two English classes in formation. Brother Charles S. Zimmerman discussed the situation in the dress industry in a special lecture on December 20 before a large and interested audience of over 200 which was also favored with selections by a WPA band. The Educational Committee ran a union benefit performance of "Black Pit" on New Year's Eve. If you want to see what attractive a bulletin can be, write Conrad B. Rhiner, 1008 Cherry Street, Philadelphia for a sample.

Successful classes in Allentown and Reading, Pa., are reported by H. Jager and Leo Herstein. Mark Starr will visit the Reading Local on January 3.

Brother Grossman reports high interest and attendance in the weekly classes at Mayfield, Corona and Hicksville, L. I., also by HARRY JAGER. And Passaic keeps up its high attendance for trade union problems under I. Horowitz.

### The Middle West

Kansas City's educational program was officially launched at a tea held in the ILGWU club room Saturday, November 22, from two to five.

The clubhouse had been redecorated, and flowers and candles gave it a festive atmosphere. The chair ladies of the locals presided at the table.

A short skit about unionism and short talks by Miss Wave Tobin, the office force, officers and Mr. T. H. West, editor of the Kansas City Labor Herald, constituted the program.

Several hundred guests attended. This affair served a three-fold purpose: (1) a reception for the new Educational Director, Miss Dorothy Lavery, and the teachers staff; (2) registration for classes which began on December 5, and (3) a social function for the members.

Classes offered in this program include: History of the ILGWU, Art and Design, Chorus, Dramatics, Parliamentary Procedure, Tap Dancing, Ballroom Dancing, Drill Team, and a String Orchestra.

St. Louis writes: "We now have dramatics, basketball and bowling

groups functioning, with preparations for starting several other classes. We are making arrangements with most of the locals to have a 15 to 20 minute educational program at the beginning of their regular business meetings. On December 12, Harry Laidler addressed our group. We have had several theatre parties with small groups have arranged a Christmas party for the 26th and will try to have a weekly party hereafter." The St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Dec. 11) ran a special feature article with a picture of Doris Presler, educational director.

### In Minneapolis

"Classes in Minneapolis started last week and those in St. Paul this week," wrote Sister Dorothy Rock on December 11. "They include radio speaking, parliamentary law, English, arts and crafts, and current events. They are fairly well attended and we expect large groups after the holidays when people are on full time again. We went out individual notices, using the leaflet from the national office.

"In the locals' meetings, singing and short talks have been the only special items so far. Later we will introduce lectures, debates and films. The chorus groups in both cities are being started as well as informal groups and under competent leaders.

"On January 10 we will have the opening program and dance for the educational department. The program will include the film, 'Marching On,' and also singing by the two groups.

"There is much enthusiasm among the members for life work and when the dramatics and athletic groups start, a good number should be participating in one phase or another."

### Mutual Aid

The report of the Educational Department made to the General Executive Board at Cleveland concluded with the following words: "Statistics cannot convey the inspiring impression given by the ILGWU mandolin orchestra and choir when the groups from the various locals are called for such a demonstration as in the Hippodrome, June 9, in Madison Square Garden, September 11. In the various anniversary celebrations and gala affairs of the ILGWU held in Greater New York, and in the radio presentations of Local 91. Other unions and labor groups have been assisted by the service of our dramatics groups, orchestras and choirs." It is worth while putting down in the order of occurrence

**EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT**  
Mark Starr, Director  
Fannie M. Cohn, Secretary  
Louis Schaffer, Supervisor  
Cultural and Recreation Division

the service being generously given by our choirs, mandolin and dramatics groups to our own locals and those of other unions:

September 20—Stamford Dramatic group at Baltimore Joint Board.

September 22—Women's Trade Union League.

October 19—Laundry Workers' Union.

October 21, 26—Stamford group show at New Haven, Bridgeport and Brookwood College.

October 22—Choir at Conley-Loughlin Reception.

October 27—Lithuanian Newspaper, Naszj Gazyne.

November 7—Local 19 Dramatics group at Local 155, Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

November 21—ILGWU Social and Educational Center Opening at Harlem.

November 23—Musical and dramatic program for Local 1.

November 29—Friea Arbetst Sittens Bazaar.

December 4—Pocketbook Workers' Union Installation meeting.

December 5—Women's Trade Union League conference.

December 12—Auxiliary of the Lithuanians' Union.

December 14—Brethren Verein.

December 15—Official opening of the Harlem Labor Center.

January 17—Special show for Local 40.

Of course, all eyes are now being turned to the grand public concert to be given at the Town Hall on January 23. The orchestra and the choir are straining every nerve to

## Forthcoming Events

- January 8
- 4—Visit, Brooklyn Central Museum (Eastern Park West), meet 2 p.m.
  - 4—Special Conference educational directors, members of New York Campaign Committee and representatives of Student Council, at 3 West 16th St., 12 M. when
  - 11—Dedication of ILGWU studio, 106 West 29th St., 1 P.M.
  - 14—New York Historical Society Museum, 179 Central Park West, corner 77 Street, meet 2 P. M.
  - 17—Special Open Night at Roosevelt High School, Tickets 50c from Dress makers Union, 505 E. Tremont, gr. 3 W. 16th St., New York City.
  - 17—Celebration to open educational work of Local 40, Rand School, 8 P.M.
  - 25—"Town Hall Concert by Combined Chorus of the ILGWU, 8:30 P. M. Tickets from 50c to \$1.50.
  - 25—Special Open Night and Celebration at Harlem Center, Hecksher Foundation, 1 E. 104th St., N.Y.C. Write for details.

## New Books for Workers

The common sense of internationalism is again demonstrated by the facts interestingly presented in "Made in U.S.A." (Fursten Policy Association, Etc.). By fascinating photographs and powerfully simple explanations, this second headline book shows the dependence of the United States upon world trade. A copy will be sent to any of our teachers or directors, upon application.

"Steel, Steel!" by Harvey O'Connor (John Day \$2.00) gives a vivid and disquieting story of the dictatorship which has made fortunes and destroyed men. The only bright gleam in the situation is the possible revolt of the company unions formed as a back-due by the lords of steel against the real unions. Every worker should ask for this book at the library in order to understand what it means in readable style in opposition to these ruthless foes.

come as good perfection as possible on that important date. Special new mousers are being prepared, and this will be the big debut of our cultural groups before a metropolitan audience.

Conductor Lazar Weiner's choir promises a program largely of new songs among which are: The Miller, Lullaby, Workers in The Shop (based on a Negro spiritual), by male chorus, Happy Song, Harvest, May Song, The Victor's Return. Mark the date on your new year calendar now so that you will not miss the largest musical treat the ILGWU choir and instrumental music groups have ever presented.

### First Aid for The Active

Registers for the permanent listing of the students and the checking of their attendances at the various classes are available for class groups upon application to the Department. These registers are important because they will be taken an official proof of attendance at classes in case any of the students apply for scholarships at the summer schools or Brookwood.

We also can supply to any local copies of our posters which can be used to recruit members for the classes. These posters have literally received attention from coast to coast and are worthy of a place in the office and meeting room of every local. Please let us hear from you.

Jack Hardy's "The Clothing Workers" (Clait Pub. \$2.00) asserts that the ILGWU would not be the "failure" it is alleged to be if the Communist Party ran it. Zimmerman is the core of this headline story. The needle trades workers, in Mr. Hardy's erratic imagination, are even now being "betrayed by leaders who refuse to fight." This book is the latest and best proof of the necessity of sitting up a non-fictional labor research bureau to replace the costly in whitish thinking published in the "Labor and Industries" series by International Publishers. These books fill a need in disseminating the facts of various industries, but their "interpretations" throw doubt upon their authors' ability even to quote a census table correctly. And that is a pity, for reliable text books and additional up-to-date material dealing with the garment industry are much needed.

We can also send you sample syllabus material of lessons in the ABC of Trade Unionism, promotional leaflets and short articles for your local journal. In addition to "contributions" made available by the Department, including the new outline on "Company Unions" and "Aids for Organizers," we are also glad to send you a list of books with notes concerning their content. This is very useful in building up a library or guiding the reading of possible students.

### As Others See Us

"Let me congratulate you on the excellent program which you have made in the labor drama field. The labor play is a most important medium through which to improve on the public the problems which labor meets and I believe that they should be far more widely used in the future."

"The plays are both interesting and effective and I am very glad to have these scripts for future reference."

President William Green, in a letter to the Educational Department December 11, 1935.

"The music of your mandolin orchestra lent a delightful note to our bazaar. We appreciate tremendously your having sent the orchestra to us."

Rose Schneiderman, President N. Y. Women's Trade Union League.

## When the Days Were Warmer



Members of Milwaukee Joint Board with Vice-President Ninfo and Sister Comptre, Educational Director, Standing at Right.

## Pumping "Sound" Stuff Into Him



# "Made in Japan"

By Elsie Katz

Next time we gaze longingly at displays of lovely Japanese kimono on every low in price, indeed, but inaccessible to most of us, bordered with gay flowers and gaudily splashed with silk stenciled patterns, let us also think of Japanese textile mills, which, for all practical purposes, are veritable soldiers' barracks.

Climbing agents make the rounds of "improved" firms painting alluring pictures of riches to be accumulated in town factories. Young girls, eager to escape farm drudgery and dire poverty, sign contracts to work no less than two years in the textile mills of Japan.

## Nine Hours For 33 Cents

During this period the girls are obliged to live in company dormitories, which are on the factory premises. They have no contact with the outside world, except for occasional permission from the masters to go out. They work sixteen hours a day for the meagre sum of about 33 cents (48 yen) a day, but of these meager wages, the company takes off 14 sen a day for food, which means that of five hours, dried fish and some greens, three times a day. Of course, if the girls wish to supplement this meagre diet with fruit, cake or other delicacies, they can buy them at the company store. If they want to buy some fancy, as young girls are wont to do, they still have to trade at the company store. What is left of their wages (1) the Japanese girls must send toward a dowry.

Mr. Hugh Bryas, correspondent of The New York Times, who visited a Japanese spinning mill employing 300 men and 1,600 girls, thinks that these girls are doing comparatively well for themselves. For, upon marriage, thanks this philosophy, the girls would be compelled to undergo still greater hardships. Talk of leaving from dawn to dusk on a barren, unproductive farm with the additional burden of a new baby every year on your back!

## "White Lily" Benevolence

Least we suspect that the benevolent Japanese employers neglect the spiritual and intellectual development of the girls. Mr. Bryas has been to inform us in the contrary. All girls must belong to the "White Lily Society," which is a subsidiary organization of the "Japan Culture Association." Twice a month this organization dispenses doses of spiritual counsel on topics like "Mental Love," "Kindness" and "Familiarity to the Emperor." One of the two meetings is devoted to health and lectures on hygiene. In addition, "in order to enlighten the souls of young women brought from the freedom of the farms to this discipline," the White Lily Society holds nightly assemblies in the girls' dormitories. The activities include singing, listening to pop talks and ethical lectures, silent periods of meditation and prayer, and worshipping the emperor, i.e., bowing respectfully in the direction of the Imperial palace. Rather an awful scheme to produce a "cheap docile and intelligent labor," which is not dissuaded or animated by anything in the spiritual, or dreams of a new order "to which it shall be top dog."

## Contented Though Pale

Our first-hand observer tries to

smooth over this ruthless exploitation, this abject slavery, with small talk about "real garden walls" and "inaccessible" "Aloha's." "The girls look well-fed and contented though pale," is one of the many gems with which the article is interspersed.

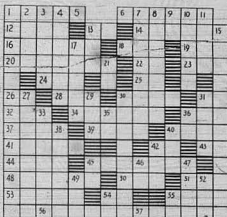
What about their cleanliness and neatness? Is it an excuse for virtual slavery and starvation wages? Nipponese passion for spotless cleanliness is proverbial. It should not be made the smoke screen for a system which reduces its people to a bare subsistence level, and undermines the standard of living of workers in other countries, which, insignificant as it still may be, was, only after decades of hard struggle.

Before we yield to the temptation to breed ourselves in Japan are fiery, we urge our Japanese fellow-workers to those of the shackles of a benign paternalism on the part of their employers, and fight on for themselves the right to bargain collectively for their physical, spiritual and intellectual welfare.

## UNION CROSS-WORD PUZZLE

By Helen G. Norton

A Series of Word Puzzles With a Trade Union Slant



- |  |                                  |
|--|----------------------------------|
| Horizontal                                     | 14 Diphthong                     |
| 1 International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union | 15 To work during a strike       |
| 2 Union within the union                       | 16 A. P. of L. president         |
| 3 National Industrial Recovery Act             | 17 Strikers'..... a shop         |
| 4 Each   | 18 It is usually called the..... |
| 5 Stomach                                      | 19 Precipitator                  |
| 6 Moxie of souls                               | 20 Woe                           |
| 7 To obtain                                    | 21 Pinchbook                     |
| 8 Fresh  | 22 One who runs a machine        |
| 9 Before long                                  | 23 A cutter does.....            |
| 10 Right                                       | 24 Associated Press              |
| 11 Female sheep                                | 25 A fabric                      |
| 12 Turkish cap                                 | 26 Killed                        |
| 13 Sash  | 27 Eagle                         |
| 14 Compass point                               | 28 The union fights the.....     |
| 15 Throes                                      | 29 Leased                        |
| 16 Volcano in Italy                            | 30 To leave                      |
| 17 Hypocritism                                 | 31 Wearing away                  |
| 18 Skiff                                       | 32 Accomplished                  |
| 19 Conversation                                | 33 To raise                      |
| 20 Albert's                                    | 34 Exclamation of regret         |
| 21 Work  | 35 Cultivation of soil           |
| 22 Animal                                      | 36 Diphthong                     |
| 23 Girl's name                                 | 37 Advertisement                 |
| 24 Small island                                | 38 One who breeds                |
| 25 Rink and                                    | 39 Agricultural Adjutant         |
| 26 Therefore                                   | 40 To fear                       |
| 27 Greeting                                    | 41 Form of "to"                  |
| 28 A nationality                               | 42 Musical note                  |
| 29 Loud sound                                  | 43 Part of a dress               |
| 30 To hit lightly                              | 44 Organ of sight                |
| 31 Time measurement                            | 45 Girl's name                   |
| 32 To cease                                    | 46 Form of "to"                  |
|  | 47 South Carolina                |

Puzzle Contributions From Our Readers Will Be Cordially Accepted—Answers Will Be Printed In Each Issue.

## Nutmeg Staters In Holiday Gathering



## Connecticut Chair-ladies Meet in Annual Get-Together

### Celebration Offers Proof of Dressmakers Militancy

Chair-ladies and executive board members of the four Connecticut

dressmaker locals—146, Stamford, 151, New Haven; 152, Bridgeport; 153, Hartford—met for their annual get-together at the Seven Gables Inn, Milford, Conn., on Friday, December 20, and the affair, despite exceptionally cold weather, turned out to be a complete success. From every part of the State they came by car and by train, in addition to all local officers and many guests from New York.

Sister Christine Grant, Secretary of Local 151, opened the speaking part of the program by welcoming the invited guests. She also introduced the general manager of the Out-of-Town Department, Vice-President Harry Wander, who acted as toastmaster.

The presidents of the four locals, Marie Annunzio for Stamford, Thelma Canale for Bridgeport, Anna Cross for New Haven, and Bessie Finn for Hartford, were the first ones to speak, and in simple language all of them offered interesting observations on the progress made by the Union in the last two years and assured the officers that the Connecticut dressmakers are ready to swing into prompt action should the Union fail to get a new satisfactory agreement through peaceful negotiations.

Added light on the militancy of the Connecticut dressmakers was shed by State organizer Bernard Shuk, and business agents John Longman, M. Rosen, H. S. Isenstadt and J. L. Bunker. Greetings from sister organizations were conveyed by many guests, among them Israel Horowitz, Abe Strum, Jack Gossman and Alex Stinson. On behalf of the Connecticut State Department of Labor John Dodson stressed the point that the unionization of the dressmakers has been a decisive factor in combating the sweat-shop system throughout the State.

Vice-President, Salvatore. Kinsight brought President DeLacy's personal greetings to the dressmakers of Connecticut, declaring that the Union is proud of their achievements and is confidently relying on them for the future.

The whole hour now confronting the dressmakers was examined in the final address made by Vice-President Julius Hochman, general manager of the New York Dressmakers' Joint Board, who predicted that the dressmakers will soon meet again to celebrate a reprinted in the 1935 victory. First Vice-President Luigi Antonini, who was compelled by bad weather to give up his attempt to reach Milford by car sent a telegram of congratulations.

## From a Batavia, Ill., Member

(A Letter to the Editor)

The critics, who lamented so long and loud when President Roosevelt established the N.R.A. and the codes governing hours and wages, should remember that no industry has a legitimate right to exist if it cannot survive except by exploiting children and the wage earners.

These critics called the N.R.A. a radical idea. Mark Twain once said, "The radical invents new clothes and when he has worn them out, the conservative adopts them." The Supreme Court, nevertheless, clipped the wings of the Blue Eagle. Did any of these critics come forward with a worthwhile suggestion to aid the workman in his struggle for existence? No, for him they had nothing but scorn. And once more the worker is the target for cheating employers, and long hours and small pay are again in vogue in this land that Lincoln proclaimed free from slavery. Is there no salvation for the unorganized working class?

## "As Old As Men"

There is, and the answer is organized labor. Unions are not something that have just developed in the past decade or century even. They are almost as old as man. We who live in this modern world and consider ourselves about the last word in intellectual attainment would do well to take a lesson from the ancient Greeks and Romans. In ancient Greece and in Rome groups of artisans organized to protect themselves against being exploited. Some authorities say that in Assyria and in Babylonia the building crafts were well organized many centuries before Christ, and they make these deductions from the ancient clay tablets found in these lands. Our own organization, the ILGWU, formed in 1900 as an industrial union, with a mere handful of workers determined to better their conditions, is now boasting a membership of 315,000 and can well be cited as proof of working class solidarity.

## For the Movement As a Whole

This does not mean just our own locals, joint boards and the International, but the entire labor movement. To be a whole To be a union man or woman in the real sense of the word, all other factors are worthless unless a member has a motto, a will to be the best member he knows how. He must have that objective and a desire to work. That requires brains and enthusiasm, love for your union and your fellow men and incentive to help them all you possibly can. LAWRENCE MALONEY, Member of Local 145, Batavia, Illinois



Have You Joined Your Center Yet?

WORK  
TALK  
KNOW  
Join Your Classes

## WHAT'S THE USE

of having a union book in YOUR pocket if the BOSS has your head in his?

Join Your Classes—



## These Mt. Vernon Boys Were Battling Local 60



By Milt Spiro

Cutters Upset  
Coach Drivers

Last month, when Local 10 Just did manage to nose out the Amalgamated Fire in a thriller, somebody remarked that it was too bad the "best game" had to be played so early in the season. Well, this same party after witnessing the cutters pull one out of the fire in the last 30 seconds of play against Local 102 in a game played at Stuyvesant High on Saturday evening, December 14, said that this one had it all over the earlier game.

The game was nip and tuck from start to finish after the first quarter when the cutters went in on a 7-1 lead before the truckmen could get going, but by the end of the quarter, Local 102's fire by some summer shots held on a 7-1 lead. Then the thrilling play really got under way. First one club went into the lead, then the other, and the lead continually kept changing spots, and up to the very last minutes there was no more than a one or two point difference between the two teams.

Crowd in  
Near Frenzy

The passing and team play of both clubs was pleasing to watch, and had it not been for the close guarding and tenaciousness of the players themselves, the score would have been much higher. The crowd kept pace with the players by working themselves into a frenzy. At the close of the second quarter, the cutters were ahead by a single point, with Local 102 in the van by one point, Giraldo took a spectacular shot from three quarters of the field which put Local 102 in the lead again by a single point. After the tapout, Local 10 captured the ball and with but 30 seconds remaining to play, Fisher, the cutters outstanding star, split the circle for a two-point shot, which gave them the game by a count of 21 to 20.

A whole host of leaders were on hand to watch this game, including President, Dushinsky, Stan Perlman, rep. Haid Merz, Louis Stralberg, Maurice Jacobs, and Louis Schaffer. In the girls' game which preceded the feature game, Local 91 won by a winning shot by hand ball Local 112 a 22-11 drubbing in the newmaker workout first of the season. Local 142 is missing several of last year's championship team players, and they are sorely needed.

Local 40 Defeats  
Local 89

After two losing efforts, Local 40's fledgling basketball team defeated Local 89 by a score of 29 to 12 in a league game held at the Institutional Synagogue, 37 W. 114th Street, on Saturday evening, December 21.

Local 40's club showed too much scoring ability for the Latin dreamers who look to be a year away from being a first division organization, but the material is there which, proper coaching, hard work and team spirit will bring out.

In the second game of the evening, Local 10 maintained its clean record by handing the Knit Goods Union, Local 155, a 29 to 15 drubbing in a well played game.

Local 125 put up a gamut fight against last year's champions and for a first-year team they play a stirring brand of ball. Very few lead teams will be able to tame the Knit Goods Fire, and if they do not, they realize that they had been

Local 109 triumphed over Local 60 by a count of 35-20. Local 60 lost

Local 22 by a score of 42-34. Local 60 also vanquished Local 155, the score being 19-9 in Local 155 girls' team first start.

Basketball Union Standing  
Men's Division

Local	Won	Lost	Pct.
Local 40	3	0	1.000
10	2	0	1.000
102	1	1	.500
155	1	1	.500
40	1	2	.333
10	0	0	.000
22	0	0	.000

## Women's Division

Local	Won	Lost	Pct.
Local 91	2	0	1.000
142	1	0	.500
39 Hk.	1	1	.500
62	0	1	.000
88 Wm.	0	1	.000
155	0	1	.000

## After

The fight for the cellar position will be at stake when Local 22 meets Local 89 at Stuyvesant High, January 4. This game is a "must-win," and both teams have been looking for the fray.

Local 91's team think so highly of their coach that they bought their coach, J. J. Hegman, a muffler and the set for Xmas. I hope it won't be the usual woman's taste.

Public letter reports that his Local 62 basketball team is so anxious to show improvement that they have taken a three-hour period at Washington Irving High School, Coach Phelan claims that his team will be a decided threat in 1936.

Local 125, located in New Rochelle, has gotten the basketball bug. Their team is now organized and contemplates entering an Inter-national League in their fair city.

Christmas and New Year greetings are in order, and this column wishes to extend to all its readers, contributors, and local athletes teams a very Merry Xmas and an extra special Happy New Year.

While on the 155 subject, here's hoping that by next year we will have our own gymnasium and outdoor athletic field. There is a dire need for such quarters and if our activities continue to grow, we can't help but get them.

Soccer Boats  
and Bounces

The soccer league is going ahead rapidly, and every week finds four games taking the field.

At this writing, Local 91's eleven is showing the way with an undefeated slate, but judging from the improvement being exhibited by the other teams, this situation soon will be long.

On December 14, at Starlight Park, the cutters just did manage to squeak out a win over Local 60 by a 2-1 score. In the second game, Local 8, whose team has shown too much improvement in the past month, easily drubbed Local 142. Mt. Vernon by 6 goals to 0.

Sunday, December 22 at Starlight Park, the Mt. Vernon team showed a starting form reversal in holding the vaunted eleven of Local 10 to a 2-1 score, and the cutters were damn lucky to come through with this game too.

Some scholars, player manager of the New York Americans, professional soccer team, tells me that all teams are playing a high grade of ball, and they compare favorably with any amateur team previously in the metropolitan district. A picked team of international players would make up an excellent one.



Local 143, Mt. Vernon Soccer Team, Who Opened the Soccer League Tournament in a Game Against Local 60 at Starlight Park, December 7.

FROM THE MAIL  
SACK

## Bouquet For Education

To the Editor: Permit me to express my appreciation to the Educational Department of Local 22 for the good work it is doing. The filled baskets on various subjects are indicative of what the department is doing and speaks more than any amount of praise one might give it. Yet I cannot abstain from saying a few words in regard to the Educational Department for the numerous instructive activities given to us, workers of our Union.

The subjects presented in the classes are basic and vitally important. They help us bring out the initiative of our members. The teachers are so competent and so able that they stimulate and inspire us to further study outside of the classroom. Although there are factions and different shades of opinion within our Union, yet in our classes we have harmony and no form of opinion is forced upon anybody. Attending these classes, one can not help but be a blither union member, a class-conscious worker, a fighter for a better world.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS  
ATHLETIC DIVISION, ILGWU

Saturday, January 4  
Basketball—Stuyvesant H. S., 15th Street and First Avenue.  
7:30 p.m.—Local 22 vs. Local 89, Winsburg, Girls.  
8:30 p.m.—Local 22 vs. Local 89, Institutional Synagogue, 37 W. 114th Street.  
7:30 p.m.—Local 158, ACWA vs. Local 102.  
8:30 p.m.—Local 155 vs. Local 60.  
Sunday, January 5  
Soccer—Starlight Park, East 177th Street.  
1:00 p.m.—Local 10 vs. Local 1, Memorial Field, Mt. Vernon.  
1:00 p.m.—Local 143 vs. Local 60.  
Saturday, January 11  
Basketball—Stuyvesant H. S., 15th Street and First Avenue.  
7:30 p.m.—Local 142 vs. Local 62, Girls.  
8:30 p.m.—Local 63 vs. Local 10, Institutional Synagogue.  
7:30 p.m.—Local 102 vs. Local 89, Local 155 vs. Young Circle League.  
Soccer—Starlight Park.  
1:00 p.m.—Local 60 vs. Local 1, Sunday, January 12  
Soccer—Starlight Park.  
1:00 p.m.—Local 70 vs. Local 143, Mt. Vernon.

Saturday, January 18  
Basketball—Stuyvesant H. S.  
7:30 p.m.—Local 91 vs. Local 22.  
8:30 p.m.—Local 40 vs. Local 22, Institutional Synagogue.  
Saturday, January 19  
8:30 p.m.—Local 62 vs. 89, Winsburg, Girls.  
8:30 p.m.—Local 142 vs. Local 89, Bronx, Girls.

## A Note of Mourning

Telene, O. Dec. 29, 1935.  
Whereas, it has seemed good to the Almighty disposer of events to remove from our midst our late worthy and esteemed brother and leader Abraham Rosenberg, and  
Whereas the intimate friendship of the deceased for members of Local 67 render it proper that we should place upon record our appreciation of his services rendered this local in years gone by, therefore be it

Resolved that we deplore the loss of Brother Rosenberg and that we render to his afflicted family and relatives our sincere condolences and our earnest sympathy in the hour of their bereavement.

M. J. Cohen, President.  
R. Rosenzweig, Secretary.

## From a "Free Scholar"

Brookwood Labor College,  
Katonah, N. Y.  
Nov. 6, 1935.

The Editor of Justice,  
Dear Brother:

I wish to express my deep appreciation to the Education Committee for choosing me as one of the few ILGWU scholarship students to Brookwood Labor College. I feel sure, that I will benefit and gain a better understanding of the labor movement here.

The school has taught me more than I ever would expect to learn on the outside.

I hope and wish that the ILGWU will continue each year sending union people here.

I can say that by learning the background in philosophy, history and economics of the labor movement with the technique of organizing, I will be able to leave this school and serve our Union much better than I have.

Fraternally yours,  
TOM SCOTT,  
Local 158, South River, N. J.

## ATTENTION

Cutters of Local 10  
REGULAR MEMBER MEETING  
will be held on  
MONDAY, JAN. 13, 1936

at ARLINGTON HALL,  
23 St. Marks Place  
New York 10, N. Y.

Cutters are urged to attend.

ATTENTION!  
CUTTERS OF LOCAL 10

In view of the agreement expiring the end of this month in the Dress Industry, a Mobilization Meeting of Shop Chairmen and Committees of Local 10 will be held on

Monday, January 6, 1936

at ARLINGTON HALL, 23 ST. MARKS PL., N. Y. C.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER WORK

You are, therefore, urged to be present on time without fail.

# ...EDITORIAL NOTES...

## New Year's—1936

So another year has gone. We were about to start fine-combing the record of the past year, as we have done on many a New-Year-Eve before, when the thought occurred to us—Why? Has 1935, now fast vanishing into memory, been radically any different from the half-dozen years that preceded it to rate a distinct post-mortem? Has its pattern been brighter, its promise more alluring, or performance more gratifying?

Yes, and no. The standout event which streaked the horizon in 1935 was that dictum of nine gentlemen, black-robed, serene and dictatorially august, which upon May 27, last, the NRA applicant and left us aghast and wondering whether the proverbial clock of history can be turned back.

Within a few weeks thereafter America's first real attempt to control industry by law was groveling in the dust, and industry, in its most bleeding spots, was returning at a lively pace to jungle authority. Stuffed \$13-a-week girls were being rapidly shored back into the old \$5-for-two-weeks category with bonuses of additional 12 hours of work per week to perform. The cars of rubber, cotton, cement, oil, automotive and kindred industries were launching a de-coding cry on a nationwide scale and Mammon was climbing back into his heaven.

Not all along the industrial front, though. The timeliness of current history, viciously jerked back in the non-union terrain, refused to be turned in the sectors where the might of organized labor could be set to oppose the mailed fist of the profit magnates. In coal, in garments, in machinery, in most of the printeries, where labor could and did swing into big-time doings during the NRA semi-holiday, the counter-attack of the moneyed bigwigs was rolled back with comparative ease, leaving labor entrenched on the lines and ready to meet the next onslaught.

The rest of 1935—as viewed through a labor mirror—belongs to the category of daily struggle, of the never-ceasing fight chronicle that characterizes the movement of the workers for more elbow room in a jostling, swirling, grabbing world, for firmer ground under their feet, straighter backs, brighter eyes, and a more hopeful vista into the future, immediate and distant.

And what of 1936? One hesitates—in our case disdains—to be a soothsayer. Yet, it does not require star-gazing to foretell that labor, with the organized workers in the van, will be thrown chiefly upon its own resources during the coming year. There will be political jockeying, lip-service and facing-both-ways galore in 1936 as beliefs a year of presidential election, but the net results of this carnival as far as labor is concerned will probably be next to nil.

The test will come in the battle for collective bargaining and for recognition of the essential rights of the wage earners in our basic, still unorganized industries, a battle begun a couple of years ago on a modest basis and which is today still little more than a smoldering blaze. Will 1936 see the long-hoped-for awakening of these millions of workers to the concrete advantages of union free and gains? Will the dead-

ening hand of inner disagreement that is casting a shadow upon the path of their advance make room for a beacon light?

## The "Flight of Industry" Again

Elsewhere in this issue the reader will find a letter addressed by President David Dubinsky to Comptroller Taylor of New York City offering some concrete suggestions "to curb the practice of industrial desertion on the part of employers who make New York their chief merchandising and profit-making center." The letter by President Dubinsky was preceded by a press notice that the Comptroller's had started an investigation to ascertain the extent of recent removal of industries from New York City and the causes for such removals.

President-Dubinsky hits the nail right on the head in his communication when he says that these removals are due to a determination of "employers of a certain type of escape trade union work conditions and to seek a reservoir of cheap labor." Promptly, as one may have expected, came a rejoinder on the same day when President Dubinsky's letter appeared in the press, from two employers' groups, one dress and the other knitted underwear, to the effect that some of their employer-members were moving out of New York because of "heavy manufacturing costs."

It is not, of course, difficult to grasp the implied meaning of this rejoinder. Actually, what worries these employers is union obligations for certain work standards and the lure of escaping them elsewhere. In the hope of such an escape these employers have not the slightest scruples in laying thousands of workers who had been in their employ all their lives jobless and adrift and an added burden to the community; for the sake of this lure they would discard every sense of obligation to New York City, or to Chicago, Cleveland, Los Angeles, wherever they might be located, though they, these firms, still maintain showrooms in these cities and depend chiefly on these cities as consuming and distributing centers for their product; for the sake of this often rather than illusive attraction of cheap labor they would not hesitate artificially to stimulate the creation of new armies of labor in industries which already suffer from a surplus of experienced workers and which cannot possibly absorb such new labor masses for legitimate production uses.

In proposing a conference of "all interested groups and organizations to consider legislation and other effective means" President Dubinsky offers a test to such employing groups in particular as are loud in professing their loyalty to the city and to its best interests, to make good these professions and to support some measures with teeth in them to halt this procession out-of-town. Incidentally, a study of the extent of this flight to cheap labor markets in itself should be of considerable value inasmuch as it will tend to establish how much this exodus is real and how much it is sheer hallyhoo prompted; in New York, at least, by the unsettled conditions in the dress industry and the possibility of a strike in it within the next few weeks.

## Battling A Die-Hard Minority

The overwhelming majority, ninety per cent. it is reported, of the members of the Children's Wear Manufacturers' Association have decided to accept the terms of the renewed collective agreement which carried along the proposal of arbitrating the wage-increase and the work-hours reduction demands of Local 91. The shop heads of the Union likewise ratified the contract.

The recalcitrant minority of the association employers, and such "independents" as might not fall in line, will be dealt by the Organization in the manner it had dealt with non-union employers in the past. Conspicuous among these firms is L. Wohl & Co., the head of which is Mr. Leo J. Goldberger, a leader of the industry, former chairman of the infants' wear code authority, who played an important part in negotiating the agreement for his fellow employers but who would not accept it himself. This firm informed its employees, many of whom have worked for it for twenty years, that their services are no longer required. Mr. Goldberger is planning to establish a factory in Harrisburg, Pa. and feels no moral obligation towards any of the people in his employ. In reply to an offer of a week's pay by this charity-minded employer, the workers voted to strike for their

## "America's Neediest Case"



jobs, the strike to include Harrisburg as well as New York.

Doubtless, Local 91 will have to wage several hard battles against individual "run-away" employers in the immediate future in order to safeguard the living conditions of its members. The children's dress organization, however, is facing the future with confidence. It will not retire from the field until this new sweatshop threat looming on the horizon of their industry is definitely disposed of.

## Dress Parleys Begin

The dress parleys in New York have begun under auspices which, we are inclined to regard, are quite encouraging.

The industry, if its judgment is correctly reflected in press comment by some of its spokesmen, is not eager to rush headlong into a fight with the Union. Moreover, the industry is coming around to the thought that the Union's demands for reforms in jobber-contractor relationships and for strict agreement performance, are not the behemoth devil which some of these demands—limitation of contractors and settlement of prices for all contractor's shops of a given jobber on his premises for the entire group working for him—were adopted in the cloak industry several years ago and have been found of excellent help in putting a healthier complexion upon that industry.

Whether such a state of mind will endure to the end of the negotiations, is, of course, difficult to tell. If, however, the organized factors in the dress industry mean sincerely by their profession of anxiety to avoid a major struggle, they can show it best by backing up their words with action. Surely the Union is not interested in provoking a fight for the mere sake of fighting. Its direct concern is the welfare of its members and a stable, prosperous dress industry.

## An Edict Is Scrapped

The disposal by Chairman Rosenblatt's decision, of the irritating incident provoked by Dr. N. I. Stone's two reports bearing on settlement of body rates on cloaks, should be extremely gratifying to the New York Cloak Joint Board and, may we add, to its General Manager Isidore Nagler.

The decision, which relegates the Stone reports to the category of "studies" to be placed "on file," has set at rest an embryonic trouble which might have assumed dimensions of a serious disturbance at the outset of a work-season in the coat and suit industry. The temper of the cloakmakers with regard to this rather startling edict issued by the director of the Labor Bureau leading to a direct wage lowering, was clearly registered at the impending meeting chairman on December 18 at Webster, N. Y. Cloakmakers are neither accustomed nor inclined to accept ultimatums or edicts in the industry which they had taken no part.

## Caught Red-Handed

